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## EARL READING MAKES IMPORTANT SPEECH IN LONDON

British Ambassador to United States Gives America's Message to Britain, "America Is With You to the End"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord Reading was the guest of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, today, and delivered the only public speech he intends making during his present visit. Among the present were G. N. Barnes, Lord Robert Cecil, G. H. Roberts, Admiral Sims, Sir Joseph Ward, the Japanese and Italian ambassadors and the Hon. W. F. Massey.

Lord Reading said he knew full well that such success as had attended his efforts in the United States was due, in the main, to the generous good will of the United States' Administration and to the American people; to the confidence which His Majesty's Government had been good enough to place in him and to the unvarying assistance and most cordial support he had received, throughout his experience as Ambassador, from the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, and from Lord Robert Cecil and the Foreign Office in general.

An expression of good will was received by him as a tribute of the high admiration of the American people for the efforts Great Britain had made in this war, for the valor and heroism of her soldiers, the magnificent service of her sailors, for the invincible steadfastness of her people, not only those in Great Britain, but all who formed part of the British Empire. "It is," he declared, "a recognition by America of the true democratic spirit which binds us, holding the Empire so closely together, the one indefinable, almost invisible, scarcely perceptible tie which links together all the self-governing dominions and the other colonies which form part of the British Empire."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—In his address before the Luncheon Club, which was attended by 300 persons, Lord Reading, after referring to the success of his mission in America as the result of the good will of the American people and the valor and heroism of her soldiers and sailors, which could only be described as "one of affection and love."

When he first visited America, in 1915, he said, he found the country neutral, but sympathetic. On his second visit he found America at war, and added: "Whenever the history of the war comes to be written as to the part America has played, very high will rank the achievements of the Administration and Legislature which passed the selective draft."

On his third visit he found that preparations were proceeding with redoubled energy. He declared that the events in the beginning of March had awakened America, and added: "I shall never be able to give expression to the sympathy shown."

When the demand for men was made, that which seemed an impossible thing became a living thing almost as soon as put forward. At the same time the British found ships, cost what it may, and whatever else might happen America would always be entitled to the gratitude of Great Britain and France, he said.

Lord Reading reminded his audience of the change that had taken place in the situation at the front since America entered the war. No American would want him to say that America did it all, he said, but an American would want him to pay equal credit to the French and the British, and the Italians. He was proud of their valor and heroism, as if they had all been his own soldiers, he declared.

He insisted that America was a nation of idealists, adding: "Too many in the past have been inclined to think Americans materialists, whereas Americans are ready to sacrifice everything for an idea, provided the cause is noble and just."

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in an extremely hopeful frame of mind, in quite as hopeful a frame of mind as the reporters of the German military communiqués, who have a faculty for finding victories in retreats, and triumphs in loss of positions. Speaking recently to the Third Regiment of Guards, the Marshal is quoted by the Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, as saying, "Let us look into the future. Our position is favorable, although, and we may frankly admit it, we lately have happened to have been set back. But this is a fortune of war with which we must reckon." Now no one will be inclined to quarrel with the Field Marshal's statement that he has been set back, and that that is a fortune of war, nor will anybody wish to prevent him from looking into the future. But what puzzles the ordinary individual is how a German Field Marshal, looking into the future, at present, can have discovered that the position of the Fatherland is favorable. But then it is German Field Marshals, or their staffs, who supply the news of German victories to the German press.

The position of the German armies, at the moment, is that they are rapidly being pressed back to the von Hindenburg line, to advance from which the High Command sacrificed the manpower of their regiments as if it were of no account. General Mangin, swinging round with his rear to Soissons, has pressed up to the line of the Ailette river, and is threatening to get in the rear of Noyon if the Germans do not rapidly retire from it. General Humbert, having stormed Lassigny, is covering the whole length

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## DRAFT OBJECTION MAY BE ANSWERED

Amendment Offered by Senator Cummins Is Designed to Placate Labor While Really Gaining the Purpose Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A practical working provision for compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes in war industries is likely to be the result of the "work or fight" amendment to the draft bill now before the Senate. The Reed-Thomas amendment, as reported by the Committee, provides that if a man given deferred classification does not work, he shall be placed in class 1 and made liable to military service, as if he had not been exempted in the first instance. The purpose of the amendment, as stated by its supporters, is to make continued work as obligatory on the man of draft age at home as it is on the soldier or sailor on duty against the enemy.

Interpreted in some quarters as an attempt to use the draft in order to quell strikes and industrial disputes, the amendment has been vigorously opposed by the organized labor movement throughout the country. An outcome which was inevitable as soon as Samuel Gompers uttered his protest. Senator Cummins of Iowa proposed an amendment to the amendment on Thursday which, while marking a great forward step toward settling industrial relations, will probably go a long way toward meeting the objection of the unions, while accomplishing the purpose sought, namely the cessation of strikes and walkouts during the present emergency.

Senator Cummins' amendment is essentially as follows: "Provided, That the work-or-fight provision shall not be applied for the suppression of a strike in the event that the strikers agree to remain at work and to submit their differences for determination by President Wilson or other governmental authority designated by the President, and agree to abide by the wages and conditions as so determined."

A weakness in this solution is that it does not provide any remedy against the man who deliberately stays away from work two or three days a week, as has been the experience in the shipyards and munition factories of the country, but the operation of the "work or fight" order under the rules of the War Department is strong enough to get at the habitual slacker. Secretary Baker, in fact, announced that it was the policy of the War Department to show no sympathy whatever for the habitual slacker.

It will be seen that Senator Cummins' proposition would leave the amendment in full force and effect as applied to strikers who refuse to submit their grievances to the government. On the other hand, the workmen would be left in full possession of their right to strike for better wages and working conditions in the event that it is the employer who refuses to submit differences to the government's arbitration and determination. This seems effectively to meet the objections to the amendment made by President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and other members of the American Federation of Labor. The fear expressed by strikers men is that "work or fight" order would be used in the interest of unscrupulous employers to coerce workers into accept-

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## DIFFICULTIES OVER MR. GOMPERS' VISIT

Full Account of Correspondence Between Labor Leaders Regarding Inter-Allied Congress Explains Cause of Delay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—As already indicated in a cable of Aug. 14, accounts furnished to the English papers have varied materially as to the calling of the inter-Allied labor congress, which Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has signified his readiness to attend. The Christian Science Monitor representative, therefore, with a view to ascertaining the position from both sides, recently called upon Mr. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions. In order that the position might be clear, Mr. Appleton placed the whole of the original correspondence, relating to the Gompers visit, before The Christian Science Monitor representative, extracts of which are as follows:

In the early part of the year, when he was in the United States, Mr. Appleton said that the possibility of Mr. Gompers coming to Europe was discussed between them. Mr. Appleton promised to watch events in Europe on his return, and keep Mr. Gompers posted; a course which Mr. Appleton has pursued since 1906, the two men being close personal friends.

In July, Mr. Appleton consulted a number of trade union friends, and a committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and it was decided formally to invite Mr. Gompers to Europe.

On July 12, Mr. Havelock Wilson, of the Seamen's Union, and Mr. Appleton cabled Mr. Gompers, "We feel that your presence for a short time in Britain would help both the trade union movement, and the allied cause. We can secure other signatures, if you think it desirable."

The same day a telegram signed by officials and members of the trade unions in Great Britain was dispatched, saying:

"We suggest to you as the doyen of the International Trade Union movement, that the time is ripe for responsible men to consider without passion or political prejudice, the possibilities of future international association and action. We do not desire in any way to anticipate or hamper your judgment, but we are all anxious for a consultation. We therefore suggest that you should, without pledging yourself to any policy or to any party, make an early visit to Great Britain for the purpose of reconsidering the best means of securing united action amongst those trade unionists who have actively opposed Germany's efforts to dominate the world."

"Your position as president of the American Federation of Labor, together with your personal standing in all the countries involved, justifies our hope that on going to Europe from your visit, and we each one pledge our loyal support and help should you decide to come amongst us."

The cable was followed by two letters, and on Aug. 7, Mr. Gompers cabled in triplicate to M. Jouhaux, secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail; Mr. Appleton, secre-

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## COMMENT ON SPANISH THREAT TO GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—All doubt and mystery as to the Spanish note to Germany are now dispelled by the government statement in which the general purport, though no official text, of the note to Germany, is given, together with an explanation of the steps which rendered it necessary. It is assumed that this explanation is probably identical with the note itself and the most striking feature is the extraordinary humility displayed by Spain who, while obliged to threaten Germany with confiscation of German ships in Spanish harbors, suggests, as it has been put, that she go down on her knees to ask for forgiveness for what she is about to do and protests that she does not intend to keep the ships.

There is a persistent rumor that the German reply to the note has been received in Madrid, but the rumor is denied in government circles.

## ARCHANGEL THE KEY TO RUSSIAN EVENTS

Leading French Journal Says Success of Japanese Rapid March on Baikal Depends on Progress at Northern Port

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The publication of the Japanese Government's statement regarding Sino-Japanese military action in North Manchuria has been received with much interest, in connection with the allied activity at Archangel, being recognized. This point of view is developed in an article appearing in the Journal des Débats, which points out that the primary condition of allied intervention in Russia is that it should take place in regions where a sufficiently numerous Russian population is found. The paper points out that immense regions east of Baikal contain hardly more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, some of whom are not Russian, but Mongolian natives, which means that intervention not reaching Irkutsk at least, could have no influence on the evolution of Russian affairs. Siberia, to the east of Irkutsk is far less a field of operations for the Allies than the Trans-Baikal regions, which are so much more valuable to fresh action on the part of Japan, who is sending troops not only to Vladivostok, but from Southern Manchuria towards the Trans-Baikal regions via the Manchurian Railway.

The paper goes on to point out that action on the Ussuri front should be merely defensive, in order to cover the main operation, which must be promptly directed toward the Northwest. On the day when the Allies control the Trans-Baikal regions, there will be nothing left for the German-Bolshevik elements to the East on the Amur but surrender. The really interesting movement at present is that of Japan in the direction of Trans-Baikal. It is impossible not to feel apprehension at the shortness of time, before the coming of winter, for overcoming the Bolshevik obstruction of the great Trans-Asiatic railway in the region of Tchita, for joining hands with the Tchecho-Slovaks

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## SWEDEN APPROVES ALLIED BLOCKADE

By Terms of Commercial Treaty Just Signed She Agrees to Furnish Shipping and Ore in Return for Needed Supplies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Terms of the commercial treaty recently signed by the Allies and Sweden, which is expected to diminish the sending of supplies to Germany, were made public here on Thursday by Axel R. Nordvall, head of the special commission of the Swedish Government to the United States. It gives the Allies 400,000 tons of deadweight shipping and 2,000,000 tons of Swedish iron ore.

The Allies have agreed to ship to Sweden bread cereals, coal and coke, mineral and edible oils, sugar, rubber and rubber goods, cotton and cotton goods, hides, leather and tanning material, cocoa, copper, ferro-alloys, tin, tinplate, nitrate of soda, raw phosphates, sulphur and other goods and materials.

Sweden also agrees to license the export to the allied governments of woodpulp, paper, iron, steel, etc., and to grant to the Allies suitable credit in Sweden for the purchase of Swedish goods during the continuance of the present unfavorable monetary exchange. Sweden has given satisfactory guarantees that no goods imported to Sweden from allied countries or any nations whose shipping the Allies control shall be exported to any of the Central Powers.

Signing of the pact between the Allies and Sweden is a virtual acceptance by the latter government of the Allied blockade. Negotiations, he said, had been carried on by representatives of the signatories since May, 1917, shortly after the United States entered the war, and continued for a year. The treaty was signed by France, England, and the United States on May 29 last.

Conditions in Sweden, Envoy Nordvall stated, are very serious, in fact no foodstuffs of any nature are being shipped out of the country because of domestic scarcity. Prior to the depletion of Sweden's storehouse, he said, Germany had been her biggest customer. For 25 years Germany had purchased practically the entire output of the Swedish iron mines. Germany would still continue to receive some iron ore from this country, but in greatly lessened quantities.

According to the terms of the agreement, Sweden's acceptance of any commodity from the allied governments acts as an embargo on the same commodity produced in Sweden. If Sweden receives wheat from the United States, for instance, she binds herself not to sell any of her home-grown wheat to the Central Powers or any neutrals. Mr. Nordvall explained this would prevent Sweden from sending food to Finland where, he remarked, "conditions are actually worse than they are in Belgium, and thousands are starving."

New Ships in Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten ships with a total dead-weight tonnage of 51,700 were added to the American merchant marine in the week ending Aug. 15, the Shipping Board on Thursday announced. Seven were steel and three wooden ships, a total tonnage of 53,850, were launched during the week.

## NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE IS FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CALCUTTA, India (Wednesday)—Activity in supporting the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme on the part of the moderates, as against extremist opposition, which is causing the former to hold the All-India Congress, has also led to the formation of the National Liberal League, with the Maharajah of Cossimbazar as chairman. The secretary of the league is Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, former editor of the Indian World.

Among the influential people keenly interested in the league are Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Sir B. C. Mitter, Sir D. P. Harvaridji, Sir Nil Ratan, Sir P. Car, Mr. N. N. Sirkar, and Mr. Maltra and Dr. Suhrwardy.

## WASHINGTON GREETES URUGUAYAN MISSION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Baltasar Brum, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Uruguay, arrived in Washington on Thursday on a special mission to this country.

Dr. Brum and his party were met at the Union station by the Secretary of State and a group of State Department officials. The distinguished visitors were escorted to the home of Maj. Gist Blair, on Pennsylvania Avenue, which has been set aside for them during the minister's stay here by a squadron of cavalry, two battalions of infantry and two battalions of engineers.

Tomorrow Dr. Brum will make a formal call on the Secretary of State, who will accompany him to call on President Wilson.

## "AMERICA'S TIMELY HELP FOR INDIA

Sir James Meston Says United States Silver Arrived in Time to Avert Crisis

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir James Meston, Finance Member Designate of the Viceroy's Council, addressing the Overseas Press Center on "India and the War," referred to the debt of gratitude the British Empire owed to the United States in relieving the financial crisis brought about in India last March by the rise in value of silver and the immense demand for rupees by exporters of Indian produce, and by the impression which began to get abroad in India that the government could not meet its liabilities.

"If such an impression had not been checked, it would have meant great unrest among the people, great difficulties in recruiting and the putting down of a great deal of war work owing to the refusal of workers to accept payment in currency notes."

"At the height of the crisis," said Sir James Meston, "it came the United States, and saved us." In response to Lord Reading, they undertook to draw \$200,000,000 from their silver reserve, and withdraw paper to that extent. This action on the part of the United States has relieved anxiety about India, and has fixed the price of silver for some considerable time."

Sir James Meston added that Indian exchanges had been fixed and we shall hope to get on and do all that we may be asked to do. To the United States we owe a debt of gratitude for having stepped in at one of the most critical periods of our history."

## SOLE SPEECH OPENS PROPAGANDA DRIVE

German Colonial Secretary Accuses British of Using Tzechs, "Landless Robber Bands," to Stir Up Civil War in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A further installment now available of Dr. Solz's speech before the German Society yesterday appears to mark it as the first product of a ministerial propaganda campaign heralded in the German press.

The Colonial Secretary undertook to deal in detail with the points in Mr. A. J. Balfour's speech, and referring first to Belgium, declared that nothing stood in the way of that country's restoration, but the enemy's will to war, upon which he enlarged by means of extracts quoted from the papers controlled, as he said, by "England's minister of propaganda, Lord Northcliffe." The Minister then defended the Brest treaty as an agreement reached between Russian and German governments, enabling the frontier peoples of Russia, after centuries of oppression, to live their own national life. The Russian and German conceptions, he declared, differed not about the aims, but only about the ways and means of attaining them. He declared that the aim of the German Government was to restore order and mutual tolerance in England, he declared, had remained mute before the abuses of the Tzarist Russia, and had thus forfeited the right to act as the moral champion of the Russian border states, and he accused her of using the Tchecho-Slovaks, "those landless robber bands," as an instrument for stirring up civil war, now that Russia was unable to continue war against Germany.

After similar taunts regarding England's attitude toward Finland and Germany, Dr. Solz quoted Mr. Balfour's references to the German colonies, which, he said, meant that England conquers land and asserts that she could govern it better than its lawful owner, and from this derives the claim to annex it.

He would like to ask, he said, whether the British Foreign Secretary knew nothing of the decimation of the colored populations in various African colonies by Entente action, nothing of enforced recruiting in British East Africa as admitted in the House of Commons, and nothing of the gigantic armies of warriors and workers from the British and French colonies.

ALUMINUM BASE PRICE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The maximum base price for aluminum of 33 cents per pound for 50 tons and over of ingot of 98 to 99 per cent will be continued until March 1, 1919, the War Industries Board announces.

## GENERAL PAU TO HEAD MISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—General Pau has been directed to head the French Mission to Australia in succession to M. Metin.

## AIRCRAFT BOARD, THOUGH BLAMED, WAS POWERLESS

Limit Placed on Its Authority Hampered Efforts to Push Construction Work—Committee Discloses Futile Expense

With an aroused public in the United States earnestly seeking information on which to place the responsibility for the startling maladministration of aircraft preparation, as shown in the report of the Senate military subcommittee given out on Thursday, information is now in the hands of this newspaper showing that the blame for the wastage of the \$640,000,000 of the original appropriation must be placed elsewhere than on the aircraft board.

It becomes clear from the documents showing the relationship of the various divisions of aircraft activities that the aircraft board had "only advisory functions" and that its practical effect in putting through the aircraft work was limited virtually to recommendations. The report of the subcommittee shows that in addition to the exhausting or wasting of \$640,000,000, it has been found necessary to appropriate \$384,000,000 for prosecution of aircraft work, and that even now, not a single American-made fighting plane is in operation on the battlefield.

## Only an Advisory Body

Aircraft Board Expected, However, to Be Blamed for Great Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the Aircraft Board would be blamed for the colossal failure now apparent in the production of airplanes was known and appreciated by the members of that board some time ago. In fact protest was made repeatedly to the War Department and to other authorities without result. In fairness to the Aircraft Board at this time, however, it must be stated that, from information now in the possession of this newspaper, it appears that the law creating the board limited its activity to that of an advisory body, and that it had no authority whatever under the law to make contracts. That the act under which the Aircraft Board was created gave no other than advisory powers to the body was made clear by a construction of the act given from the office of the judge advocate-general of the army. The document so construing the act was put out in February of this present year. It was a direct answer to the question whether the powers of this board were executive or advisory, and it shows that the act conferred no power directly upon the Aircraft Board but empowered the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to authorize the board to do certain things under the direction and control of the respective secretaries and in accordance with the requirements prescribed or approved by the respective departments.

Under this construction, it was made clear that the words "supervise and direct" were to be understood as contemplating only advisory or recommendatory functions with reference not only to the making and distribution of contracts but also with reference to the purchase, production and manufacture of aircraft, engines, and all ordnance and instruments used in connection therewith, and accessory and materials therefore, including the purchase, lease, acquisition or construction of plants for the manufacture of aircraft, engines or accessories.

Other information that has come into the possession of this newspaper shows that the administrative officers were at some pains, early in the present year, to distinguish the duties of the Aircraft Board from those of the various offices having to do with aircraft production, as, for instance, the general staff and the signal corps. It was made definite at that time, it now appears, that the equipment division of the signal corps was to act as a purchasing agency, the Aircraft Board serving as a clearing house between the general staff and the signal corps for all matters pertaining to raw materials, for foreign governments for the production of aircraft. In a similar way the Aircraft Board was to serve as clearing house for all information on requirements of foreign governments for aircraft to be manufactured in the United States; also for information as to requirements as between the army and navy for aircraft and raw material.

Under this War Department definition, the Aircraft Board was to study requirements for and types of the various planes, recommending construction by the industrial plants best suited to the different types, but was to have no direct communication with manufacturing plants except through the medium of the procurement divisions.

Following out its functions as a clearing house, the Aircraft Board

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was also to be the instrumentality through which contact was made on matters of large policy with other bodies, as, for instance, the Shipping Board and the representatives of the Allies.

### Inefficiency Is Charged

#### Senate Committee Recommends New Aviation Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disclaiming any intention at general condemnation of the failure of the aircraft program, the subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee submitted on Thursday a report of its investigations of the aircraft situation. The recommendation is made that a new department of aviation be created, with a cabinet officer at its head. Among the criticisms offered by the subcommittee, of which Senator Thomas of Colorado was chairman, are the following:

A substantial part of the 1917 appropriation of \$640,000,000 was wasted. Not a single American-made chase or plane of attack is on the battlefield; not a single American-made heavy bomber plane is on the battlefield. The United States has not developed and put into quantity production a successful chase or fighting plane. The Bristol was, without sufficient tests, put in quantity production, over \$6,500,000 expended, and several men were sacrificed, after which the machine was condemned and its manufacture discontinued. As early as October, 1917, the United States was in possession of the facilities necessary for the construction of the Caproni, the Italian heavy bombing machine. To date one experimental machine has been produced. The airplane program was largely placed in the hands of automobile men who were ignorant of aeronautical problems. The manufacturers undertook the impossible task of producing a motor that would be adaptable to all types of machines, and the aircraft program was subordinated to the production of this impossible motor.

The sub-committee makes the point that has been presented as a truth before in these columns, namely, that the United States failed at the beginning of the war to adopt the common sense course of reproducing the most approved types of European planes in as great numbers as possible. This should have been carried on, the sub-committee says, coincident with the development of the Liberty motor. The sound policy, the report says, has lately been adopted, after a lamentable delay of more than a year.

The committee makes the observation that many of the mistakes would have been avoided if the program had been under the direction of one competent man. It made no attempt to investigate charges of personal dissipation. This matter was left to Mr. Hughes and the Department of Justice.

Concerning the organization of the Aircraft Board, the sub-committee makes the following observation:

"As originally composed, representatives of the automobile industry featured in this organization, presumably due to the theory that aircraft engines and plane production were analogous pursuits. The latter was therefore submitted to the custody of men skilled in automobile production. A board thus equipped naturally depended upon motor car engineers and manufacturers for the solution of aviation problems. But the analogy between the two pursuits virtually begins and ends with the fact that each uses a gas-explosive motor. Hence difficulties in design and production would tend to increase until such conditions were recognized. This fact must have been demonstrated to the board through its initial experiences, for Major Downey states that in the beginning the board wanted much authority with little responsibility.

"They wanted the signal corps to execute contracts and stand back of them, the board to be in an advisory capacity, and still control the situation.

"Later, when they saw the crash coming, the board passed a resolution reaffirming the fact that they were only acting in an advisory capacity.

"Organization under the Aircraft Board was unsystematic and ineffective. The chief officer of the Signal Corps was the nominal head, under whose supervision the engineering, construction, production, etc., were established, many of whose functions, ill defined, conflicted with, or overlapped each other. Contractors, inventors, matériel men, every one having business with this arm of the service and directed from one official to the other, could not well transact their business and secure results with directness and efficiency. While this condition seems to be inseparable from official business routine in Washington, it featured largely in its origin from the start, materially hindering production on the one hand and diffusing responsibility therefor, upon the other hand. Fairness, however, requires the statement that the identification by Congress of aircraft production and administration with the Signal Corps was unfortunate. The primary needs and importance of that corps as then defined were fully equal to the experience and efficiency of its commanding officer."

### Failures Recounted

#### Senate Subcommittee Points Out Aircraft Mistakes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military subcommittee investigating aircraft production, in its report submitted on Thursday, said failure to adopt successful foreign airplanes and motors, waste of millions of dollars of aircraft appropriations, dominance of the airplane program by inexperienced automobile manufacturers, "unsystematic and ineffective" organization, and excessive profits to

manufacturers have been disclosed. Disclaiming wholesale condemnation of the aircraft program, the subcommittee praised much that has been accomplished, and predicted "We are approaching a period when quantity production of planes soon may be hoped for." The report is impersonal, and says all questions of dishonesty or official corruption are left to the Department of Justice's inquiry, conducted by Charles E. Hughes.

While condemning chiefly failures under the former Aircraft Production Board and Signal Corps control, and noting great improvements since John D. Ryan and Major-General Knolly were placed in charge of the production and military branches, the committee strongly urged "one man control" in the future. Part of the blame for poor organization at the start is assigned to Congress.

Stating that "much can be said in extenuation of disappointments in aircraft production," the committee's report details delays and failures, including transportation to General Pershing of defective machines during more than a year's efforts to secure domination of the air on the fighting front.

The original \$640,000,000 appropriated by Congress for aviation in July, 1917, says the report, has been exhausted and "practically wasted" with \$886,000,000 more found necessary. It adds:

"While an army of 3,500,000 has been raised, the aircraft situation is as follows:

"Six hundred and one de Havilland fours have been embarked for France up to Aug. 1, 1918. Of these 67 had reached the front by July 1.

"On Aug. 7 a squadron of 18 de Havilland fours flew over the German lines. Details of its performance have not been received.

"We have not a single American-made chase (or plane of attack) upon the battlefield.

"We have not a single American-made heavy bombing plane upon the battlefield.

"We have not developed and put in quantity production a successful chase, or fighting plane."

Other criticisms include:

Abandonment of the standard J training machine after 1200 had been built at a cost of \$6,000,000 and condemned as dangerous.

Cancellation of orders for 3,000 Spad single-seated fighting machines last September as obsolete and afterward ordering 1000 S. E. S. single-seat Spads.

Abandonment of the British fighting machine "after expenditure of the \$6,000,000 and the loss of several lives."

Delay in developing the de Havilland machine; failure to rush manufacture of the Caproni and Handley-Page heavy bombing machines; failure to develop an airplane around the Liberty motor; incompetency of inspectors; location of flying fields at unsuitable sites; failure to encourage airplane production; patent monopolies of the original inventors.

"In the opinion of the committee," the report states, "the disappointing results are chiefly due to three causes:

"1. That the airplane program was largely placed in the control of great automobile and other manufacturers who were ignorant of aeronautical problems.

"2. These manufacturers undertook the impossible task of creating a motor which could be adapted to all classes of flying craft. It is not too much to say that our airplane program has been largely subordinated to the Liberty motor.

"3. We failed at the beginning of the war to adopt the common-sense course of reproducing the most approved types of European machines in as great numbers as possible. This should have been carried on coincident with the production of the Liberty motor. This sound policy has been adopted very recently, but after a lamentable lapse of time."

"The mistakes and errors referred to," the report continues, "would probably have been largely avoided if the aircraft program had been under the control of one man, assisted by skilled aeronautical engineers and practical flyers to design and test our machines, with production made subordinate to them."

The Liberty 12-cylinder motor was declared to be "excellent for heavier planes and other purposes, but too heavy and powerful for lighter types."

"It is not yet perfect," the committee reported, "but is improving under repeated experiments. It is now in quantity production, more than 4000 having been delivered, and is approved by our allies, who are anxious to obtain more of them than we can at present supply. In the development of this motor, the aircraft board has performed a most important task, for which due credit should be given. But the announcement that it had been evolved in a few days was unfounded, and the notion which was encouraged that it could be used for planes of all sizes and character was largely responsible for delays to our planes production."

"Motor production has proved to be a formidable task, magnified in some degree by the reluctance of the designers to promptly accept and act upon suggestions of improvement from competent engineers and critics and fliers and make changes in conformity with them."

"Manufacture of the best foreign motors contemporaneously with the development of an American engine would have been a sounder policy. That it was partially adopted later confirmed this conclusion. We are doing what we should have done a year ago, and are producing the Hispano-Suiza motor in quantity."

After deploring failure to build the Rolls-Royce motor and French motors, the committee added:

"No fighting plane of American or other design has been built around the Liberty engine, although it is an axiom in aeronautics that planes must be adapted to motors. Until a Liberty plane is successfully built around a Liberty motor by competent aeronautical engineers, and thor-

oughly tested, our air program will not be complete."

Efficiency in administration was impossible, the committee declares, with the Aircraft Production Board exercising authority without responsibility.

Telling in detail of efforts last fall to adopt the Spad, Bristol and de Havilland fours to the Liberty motor, the committee states that the Bristol is overloaded, its wings strained, "and the board was compelled to stop production." Some of the \$6,500,000 spent on this experiment, it says, may be salvaged. Orders given in Sept., 1917, to the Curtiss Company for 3000 one-seater Spad planes—"an excellent French biplane now in use on the front," were canceled, it is stated, because installation of the eight-cylinder Liberty motor, which was soon discarded, was insisted upon by the board. No attempt was made to make single-seater fighting machines until last May.

The committee states that 1000 S. E. fives were ordered by Mr. Ryan and "probably will be" in production during the coming autumn.

The production of training planes has been fairly adequate, the report declares. "There is no reason to apprehend that training-plane production will fall below the requirements of the service."

The de Havilland four, designed as the only so-called fighting plane now in actual production, was given especial attention by the committee. Contracts have been let for \$600, and on Aug. 1 about 1000 had been delivered.

On June 26, the committee states, General Pershing reported "many defects" in those delivered, and stated they could not be used until corrected, and demanded thorough test and inspection before more were shipped.

Opinions of experts regarding the de Havilland as to possibility of correcting defects, differed, the committee says, adding:

"But the assertion that the plane is very unsafe in the condition in which it has been, up to this time, delivered from the 'factory,' was practically unanimous. Deliveries of the machines continued, notwithstanding, and many were sent to France in precisely the condition complained of in General Pershing's cable message. On Aug. 2 an order was issued to all the factories directing that no more of them be delivered until the corrections required were made. We are informed that production under those new conditions is about to be resumed."

Porty de Havilland fours sent to Long Island fields last month were tested and were pronounced "structurally weak and defective," the committee states. Of 156 delivered to the navy, it is said, tests at Miami, Fla., developed the same defects reported by General Pershing, 100 crated at embarkation points being returned to the aircraft board. Admiral Sims reports defects in about 50 already shipped. Regarding the de Havilland generally, the committee says:

"Evidence ranging from qualified approval to severest condemnation shows that the de Havilland four is chiefly available for observation purposes. What the War Department and Aircraft Board share this view is best evidenced by the fact that it is to be replaced by machines of later designs as speedily as possible without complete suspension of production."

"With the exception of the S. E. 5 and the Handley-Page in parts, no other type of fighting plane can be produced in quantity before 1919."

Early in 1917, the report says, this country contracted with England and France for fighting planes, of which 2114 have been delivered. It continues:

"This enabled us to maintain 13 squadrons of 13 flyers each on the front, a force wholly inadequate to meet requirements of modern warfare. It should also be stated that as our troops are moving to France in great numbers, the disparity may increase until we get into quantity production."

Despite the assurances that foreign fighting machines would be available in sufficient numbers, given by Secretary Baker, Major-General Squier and Colonel Deeds, according to the report, inability of the United States to furnish raw materials prevented France from forwarding machines contracted for.

"Besides this," the report continues, "many of the machines our men are now forced to use in France are unsatisfactory, but not more so than those used by the French themselves. An army officer, recently at the front, testified that American troops are using many antiquated machines purchased from the French that were discarded by them a year and a half ago. They are using the Sopwith, which has been declared unsafe. They use a Spad two-seater which is unreliable and unsatisfactory. It, therefore, is reassuring to reflect that all commands are unified in France, with all the lines of the service under common protection."

Regarding signal corps inspection of airplanes, the report states it has "functioned badly," with defective material accepted, then condemned, and afterward finding its way back to producers.

Regarding training fields, the committee says their estimated cost is \$2,500,000, exclusive of that at Miami, Fla., established by Col. E. A. Deeds, a member of the board, on his own responsibility and without the knowledge or sanction of the head of the Equipment Division."

In another reference to Colonel Deeds, it is stated that he was the owner of McCook Field at Dayton, O., and part owner of another field for which negotiations were begun. "He sold and transferred them," the committee said, "to interests with which he had been identified and which now own them."

Although Langley Field, near Newport News, was wisely chosen and well fitted, costing \$3,004,000, the committee says it was practically abandoned for training and experimental work and McCook Field was leased.

"McCook Field is not only too small for satisfactory experimental flying, but its environment is unfavorable," the report adds. Danger of floods in

the marshy ground of Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton was noted, but the committee said about \$3,000,000 expended there justified its retention. Insistence by the Dayton Wright Company for rental of an additional field, in which Colonel Deeds was said to be interested, caused abandonment of the program.

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## DRAFT OBJECTION MAY BE ANSWERED

(Continued from page one)

ing low wages and bad working conditions. Though nothing is farther from the intention of the government than that the proposed law should be used on behalf of any interest other than that of national security and fair play for all, the men concerned are so imbued with the possibility of the law being used as a weapon for coercion by employers that they demand some measure of assurance.

While the great bulk of war production is now under government supervision that guards against improper conditions of employment, there are still numerous individual industries and war-construction works proceeding under very little governmental control. There also have been numerous cases where the workmen have expressed willingness to submit their claims to governmental determination while the employers have refused. Under such conditions it is clear that the workman often feels compelled to resort to striking as a means of getting consideration for his claim.

The "work or fight" amendment, accompanied by the Cummins proviso, would place the power with the government to deal drastically with employer and employee alike. The power to commandeer industry as a means of continuing war production has long been reposed in the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, the Shipping Board, and other war agencies. The "work or fight" amendment gives the same power over labor.

Should an employer arbitrarily refuse to submit wages and working conditions in his plant to the government, his plant can be taken over for government operation. If it is the workman who refuses to continue to work under such conditions as the government pronounces fair and equitable, under the pending Senate amendment the power is made definite to reduce these workmen to class 1 and send them to the army.

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## OFFICIAL REPORT ON REFORMS IN INDIA

Important Reform, Namely Provincial Assemblies, Is Considered — "Transferred" and "Reserved" Subjects

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 14.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the last article there was given a general impression of one of the most remarkable documents, bearing upon Indian constitutional reform, that has ever been presented to Parliament. As regards authorship, the association of the Viceroy with the Secretary of State for India in signing the report, is probably a unique event. The wisdom of the investigations, the scholarly assemblage of facts, and the ripe official knowledge revealed in Part I of the report, were all indicated in that article, and also the favorable reception accorded to it on a first perusal by men of very different training and habits of thought.

The ground having thus been cleared, it is best to go straight to the core of the proposals in Part II, and to search out those essential elements of reform round which all others have been grouped. These will be found in the paragraphs of Chapter VIII which relate to the provincial executives. It may be asked, why are these bodies of paramount importance? The answer is twofold. In the first place the report recognizes how British control in India began provincially from independent centers of government, which have since grown into the three presidencies; and though subsequent administrative changes have not all been in the direction of united control, yet it is held that the process of centralization has gone too far. In the second place, great stress is laid upon the historical fact that the legislative councils were originally only the governments in their legislative aspects. As to the latter reason for the special importance of the provincial executives, a further word of explanation may be desirable, since it affords a sure criterion of the adequacy of the proposed reforms.

Only a small number of individuals in these days can have been present at sittings of an executive council which has transformed itself into a legislative council by the simple process of bringing in a fresh record book and a second clerk, the measure, as approved by the executive, being then reconsidered by the same counselors in their legislative capacity. Yet such an experience is not unknown directly after the substitution of a conquered territory, particularly where it is intended to revert to normal legislative action later on; and there are to be seen those who, having been sharers in some formal procedure of this kind, can corroborate the truth of the foregoing description.

Now in India the various governments have never lost sight of this aspect of a legislature as merely confirming the measures proposed by the executive to which it is related. Advice from private sources may be, and very generally is, sought upon the clauses of a bill before it is introduced; these private sources may be, and sometimes are, modified by government at the instance of non-official members, while the measure is under discussion; but in the end the legislature is made responsible to the executive for carrying such a bill as the latter desires and official pressure of the severest type is used with this object in view. That pressure takes the form of the "bloc." It is the exception, and not the rule, for government to leave its official members free to speak and vote as they choose upon private members' business. On government business the mandate is stricter. Proceedings in the legislative councils are controlled by government. "Generally speaking, government officials are not expected to ask questions or move resolutions, or (in some councils) to intervene in debate or even to rise to points of order without government's approval, and, though there is of late a tendency to treat more matters as open questions when a division is taken, the official members nearly always vote by order in support of government." Upon the Indian members of the legislative councils the effect is frankly irritating.

The remedy proposed by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu is to divide the business of administration into "transferred" and "reserved" subjects, and to give some measure of responsibility for the former to Indians themselves. As the number of transferred subjects rises, and as the control of the legislature over the ministers in charge of them becomes greater, so the political responsibility of India will be increased. In a matter of such importance, it is best to allow the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to give their own summary of their intentions:

"23. The Provincial Governments to be given the widest independence from superior control in legislative, administrative and financial matters which is compatible with the due discharge of their own responsibilities by the Government of India.

"24. Responsible government in the provinces to be attained first by the devolution of responsibility in certain subjects called hereafter the transferred subjects (all other subjects being called reserved subjects), and then by gradually increasing this devolution by successive stages until complete responsibility is reached."

Those who have read the article (The Christian Science Monitor of June 27) on the scheme for reform contained in the joint address from Europeans and Indians, will realize

that there is here the same proposed division of subjects into two categories; indeed, the report specifically acknowledges indebtedness to the authors of the joint address for the nation of enlarging the list of transferred subjects as the result of periodic inquiry by a recurrent commission. But there is this marked difference between the two plans, that, in the proposals contained in the joint address, the responsibility for transferred subjects rests wholly upon Indian ministers and an Indian legislature and electorate, whereas under the plan of the Viceroy and Secretary of State there is only one administration and legislative council to deal with matters both in the reserved and the transferred categories.

What is termed the "dualism," or double government of the former scheme, is criticized in this report as follows: "Though differences in area might mitigate the effects of dualism, there would actually be in one and the same territory two governments and two legislatures, each equipped with a separate service of officers." It is strange that Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu should have made no reference to the fact that such a dualism is characteristic of the constitutional arrangements in other parts of the British Empire. In Canada, for example, it is also a dominant feature in the American Commonwealth with its federal and state administrations. The truth is that dualism has long been recognized as a device for getting rid of a condition of divided responsibility; and it is not by the criterion of one or two governments (so long as the two serve different purposes) but by the test of service to one master or to two that all schemes of administrative reform must ultimately stand or fall. How does the plan for provincial executives, which is outlined in the report, react to this test? Here is the summary of the proposals given in the author's own words:

"25. The Executive Government in a province to consist of a Governor and Executive Council, a Minister or Ministers nominated by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council, and an additional member or members without portfolios.

"26. The Executive Council to consist of two members, one of whom will be an Indian. Reserved subjects to be in charge of the Governor and the members of the Executive Council.

"27. The Minister or Ministers to be appointed for the term of the Legislative Council and to have charge of the transferred subjects.

"28. The additional member or members to be appointed by the Governor from among his senior officials for purposes of consultation and advice only.

"29. The government thus constituted to deliberate generally as a whole, but the Governor to have power to summon either part of his government to deliberate with him separately. Decisions on reserved subjects and on the supply for them in the provincial budget to rest with the Governor and his Executive Council; decisions on transferred subjects and the supply for them with the Governor and the Ministers."

"Here the question is in regard to the responsibility of ministers in charge of reserved subjects, first to the Governor, next to the legislature, and thirdly to the electorate. "We do not contemplate," say the signatories of the report, "that from the outset the Governor should occupy the position of a purely constitutional Governor who is bound to accept the decisions of his ministers. Our hope and intention is that the ministers will gladly avail themselves of the Governor's trained advice upon administrative questions, while on his part he will be willing to meet their wishes to the furthest possible extent, in cases where he realizes that they have the support of popular opinion."

It follows from this that the position of ministers in regard to the Governor is weak. It is true that they could resign office, and that the Governor would then have to find some other elected members to fill the vacancies, and to carry out his policy in regard, say, to the finance of the transferred subjects, but this seems to be the extent of their independence. On the other hand, the position of these ministers in relation to the legislature is strong. They are elected for the term of the council and can therefore disregard adverse votes. In dealing with the electorate, their task may not involve more than a meeting with voters at the time of a new election, and an explanation of their past financial record; no great matter in the case of inexperienced constituents.

Thus the tendency of these proposals is by no means clear; it is difficult to say what definite responsibility is laid upon the shoulders of the only members of the provincial executives who are meant to represent the beginnings of democratic institutions. But before any judgment is passed upon the scheme as a whole, other parts need to be examined, and this it is proposed to do in a subsequent article.

### BEHIND THE LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—A native of Kingston in the person of the Rev. John G. Dunlop, D.D., who for years has been one of the outstanding missionary leaders of Japan, is now in France commanding a battalion of Chinese soldiers who are doing duty in the rear of the firing line. Dr. Dunlop's knowledge of the Orient makes his services of special value to the allied armies.

### RECRUITING FOR SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Recruiting of the Canadian expeditionary force for Siberia has already commenced, and men to compose the companies of infantry and machine gunners are being selected. The companies when formed will be trained at Camp Niagara.

## FUTILITY OF PEACE PROPOSALS SHOWN

Prime Minister of Australia Declares Against Internationalism Until Germany Is Defeated—Gives His Opinion of Pacificists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, made a characteristically vigorous speech at a great mass meeting of sailors and dockers at Cardiff recently. Commander Sir Edward Nicholl presided, and a number of local labor leaders and workers were present on the platform. At the beginning of the proceedings a telegram was dispatched from the meeting to Mr. Lloyd George pleading it to help in eliminating alien influences in government and public offices and calling for the internment of enemy aliens.

Mr. Hughes began by emphasizing the necessity for seeing the war through to the end. He believed the overwhelming majority of the people of Britain were resolved to sheathe the sword only when the objects for which it was drawn had been fully achieved. "But," he continued, "the loud voice of the pacifist is heard in the land, and by pacifist I mean every man, whether he be a German, a traitor, or merely a visionary or a fool, who seeks to divert the nation from the path it has sworn to follow and deprive it of the fruits of victory. But the pacifist makes more noise than his numbers warrant. I feel sure that any appeal to the people of Britain would find them just as staunch as ever on the issues of the war."

"This," Mr. Hughes continued, "is a war of nations, and every phase of our national life is covered by it. Germany deliberately engineered this war for the sake of world domination. To Germany it was a great trade war, an attempt to impose the economic will of Germany upon the whole world. The German was to be the overlord of the world. The German was to inherit the earth and the fullness thereof."

Before the war, Mr. Hughes said, by a complex system of national, financial, industrial and commercial organization, Germany had already made tremendous progress at the expense of other nations. By her policy of peaceful penetration she had honeycombed British industries, and her baneful influence had undermined the very foundations of British economic and national life. The Germans had secured control over the raw materials essential to British industries and national existence. Bad as things were before the war, Mr. Hughes maintained, they would be infinitely worse if Germany was not defeated and her military power absolutely broken. Were steps to be taken to insure the prosperity of the Empire, or was the nation to be allowed to drift upon the rocks? he asked.

"Among those who are opposed to a sound economic policy," Mr. Hughes went on, "are the pacifists. I am not surprised. A sound economic policy for Britain means material loss to Germany, and the pacifists seem to have a tender regard for her interests. It is certainly curious, to say the least of it," Mr. Hughes said, "that while England and Germany are locked in a life and death struggle, an Englishman should agree with a German that the policy vital to the welfare of Germany should be maintained by Britain. I give Mr. Henderson every credit for the best intentions for patriotism according to his lights, but I cannot believe that the policy he advocates, which is so plainly against the interests of labor, really represents labor. Mr. Henderson and his friends want to hold out the glad hand of fellowship to their German friends after this war. He expresses faith in the German Socialists, but if the German Socialists went openly into war, and we knew that, how can we trust them? Every one knows that the German Socialists are, for the most part, the servile tools of the Kaiser and the military party."

Mr. Hughes continued that he was at a loss to know how the pacifists reconciled their claim to speak for British labor with the views they expressed. They seemed to have forgotten facts that had burned themselves into other people's hearts. Forgotten the murder of unarmed crews and passengers, forgotten hospital ships sunk and lifeboats shelled. Had they forgotten how workers were deported from Belgium and forced to work for a miserable pittance? "The gentlemen," Mr. Hughes said, "talk too much about what is right for Germany, and too little about what is right for Britain."

Coming to the consideration of economic methods after the war, Mr. Hughes said, "Some people seem to imagine that regular employment for labor at good wages and under good industrial conditions will arise naturally, and that there is no need to worry about organization." Others were looking after Germany's interests in Britain—German caretakers, he called them—who were more concerned to retain trade relations with Germany after the war for their own benefit than they were for the welfare of the nation. Then, there were those leaders of labor who, although they promised the workers that they would lead them into the promised land, seemed by their attitude toward the war and post-war problems to think that labor could grow fat on a diet of wind and platitudes about internationalism. They were men with their feet in a bog.

"Labor," Mr. Hughes declared, "has won for itself a sure place in the heart of the nation. It has earned the right to regular employment at good wages and under decent industrial conditions after the war. There is but one way," Mr. Hughes continued, "in which the workers can

secure good wages and industrial conditions and regular employment. It is the way by which alone capital can find avenues of profitable investment, and Britain and the Empire stand firm upon its wide-bung base. We must organize on the same scale, although, of course, not on the same lines for peace as we have organized for war." The welfare of labor and capital, Mr. Hughes maintained, depended absolutely upon the abundant supply of those raw materials necessary for British industries and for the food of the people. Raw materials were the very pivot of the economic struggle, and the key to Britain's national citadel. Germany realized this, as was evident from the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This was what Germany meant by the open door policy. Under it Germany forced her goods into other countries, but kept her own home market for German goods.

"Mr. Henderson," Mr. Hughes continued, "wants us to continue this policy. He says it is a good one, and that it would be very wrong to adopt the same policy as Germany herself does. But what do the people of Britain say? That is the point. I am sick of this canting humbug about internationalism. Nationalism, not internationalism, is the policy for Britain. We welcome the overthrow of the earth and our dearest hope is that a firm and enduring alliance will be made between America, France and Britain. But until Germany purges herself of her iniquities, until her power to harm is crushed, we will not treat her as one of the family of nations—but as a pariah. We must see that our raw materials are safeguarded, the welfare of the country absolutely depends upon it."

"I am convinced," Mr. Hughes said in conclusion, "that a great day is dawning for labor in Great Britain, but labor must see to it that the conditions exist for permanent industrial prosperity. We can do nothing without raw materials. We must see to it that our raw materials are organized and thoroughly controlled. We can do nothing without markets for our goods. We must secure these to the producer. But first we must make sure of victory. Labor has done well, but in order to secure for itself the result of its efforts, labor must do still more. It must silence the babbling of pacifists in its midst; it must cast out every evil influence that militates against the fullest measure of industrial and military success; it must organize itself to maintain wages and working conditions; it must insist upon organization for industry, and the declaration of a government policy, in order that all these things may become possible. Now is the hour of opportunity for British labor. Remember Bolshevism and the fate of Russia. Listen not to the pacifist and Bolshevik in our midst. Face the facts squarely; let deeds, not words, be the coin current amongst you. Remember you are fighting a life and death struggle, that your individual welfare, as well as that of the nation, depends upon firmness of purpose, wisdom of counsel, and swiftness in action."

### DOUBLE TRACKING COMPLETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The double-tracking of the North Toronto subdivision of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Leaside, with its great munitions plant, car shops and military camp, and North York, is about completed, and the bridges which were previously constructed of steel have been replaced by reinforced concrete. The length of each individual span and the details of construction are unprecedented in the engineering world, the structures being nearly 400 feet long and 90 feet high, one carrying two tracks and the other three, with spans from 35 to 37 feet, which is from 10 to 12 feet longer than ever before attempted in concrete. Both bridges are designed to carry the heaviest engines, are artistic in appearance and have narrow sidewalks and handrails for the convenience and safety of trainmen.

### NO SHORTAGE OF GRAIN CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—No shortage of grain cars is expected on the Canadian Pacific lines in the West, according to freight officials, in spite of the fact that additional acreage has been brought under crop, while railway equipment has not been increased, owing to war conditions. There has been a surplus of freight cars all summer and spring, the officials claim.

### DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has issued the following notice:

"All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before Aug. 24, 1918, must register on Aug. 24, 1918. These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and where they should register."

### W. R. MACINNES' APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Mr. William R. MacInnes will become vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on Sept. 1, to succeed Mr. George M. Bosworth, who has been appointed chairman of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited.

## MR. KERENSKY AND RUSSIAN FREEDOM

Russian Writer Reviews Days When Former Dictator's Breach With General Korniloff Was Followed by Disorder

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 22.

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—A comparatively small number of the intelligentsia were obliged, amid the intermittent crashes of revolution, to solve two equally important problems," writes Ariadna Tyrkova. "It was necessary to complete and strengthen the political freedom at last obtained, and at the same time to snatch away from the greedy hands of Germany and her Emperor this Russia just released from the despotism of the Tsars. This was the cause of the fatal dualism which had a most fatal effect also on Mr. Kerensky."

"The first part of the problem he understood, and understood it well, as he was prepared for it by his previous career. An ardent desire for the widest imaginable freedom, freedom of individuals, freedom of the press, of speech, of public meetings, of strikes, was always at the base of the Russian intelligentsia's ideals, for the intelligentsia had a simple-hearted belief in the unlimited curative power of universal franchise as a remedy not only for political, but for social misfortunes. This belief was so boundless that the electorate was heedlessly extended so as to include the army. This fact was the source of the greatest misfortune for Russia."

"The more sober and experienced politicians, as well as all students of military affairs, tried in vain to warn the Soviet of labor deputies and the throngs of people at meetings of the danger that would result from giving votes to the army. The irresponsible people who wrote resolutions and decrees in the name of the Soviet and of revolutionary democracy, with the obstinacy of ignorance, created and carried on a propaganda among elected army committees, by which they destroyed all discipline in the army, already weakened by three years of war and revolutionary fever."

"Unfortunately Mr. Kerensky also was for the committees. A popular orator, accustomed to recognize the mood of the crowd, he understood too late that it was impossible to maintain discipline in the army, merely by persuasion and rebuke. He understood when it was too late for him and for the Russian Army."

"His position as absolute defender of the committees did not give him strength to defend the officers who from the beginning were toys in the hands of the tempestuous mob of soldiers."

"The commanding staff lost the right and the power to give orders, and by degrees the army was transformed into a dangerous crowd of armed men, not subordinate to anyone but ready to follow whoever promised most. The officers were powerless to struggle against this downfall. Like all Russian citizens they had hailed with joy the news of freedom, but from the beginning they were suspected by the revolutionary democracy on which Mr. Kerensky's power rested."

"In the first days of the revolution he bravely saved the Tsar's Ministers from being lynched by the crowd, and thus prevented the possibility of bloodshed. But he was lacking in sufficient clearness and depth of statesmanlike initiative to act with equal courage and to contend as bravely against the demoralization in the army, which had been caused by the ignorance of the Soviet and with the evil design of pro-German Bolsheviki."

"From this cause arose the conflict between Mr. Kerensky and General Korniloff."

"Some people try to find an explanation in personal motives; they think that Mr. Kerensky thought that General Korniloff would seize the power, and by the help of the army declare himself dictator. It is possible that this idea was felt by the head of the Provisional Government, who naturally valued his power. But here again he reflected the feeling of the revolutionary democracy, for this apprehension was still stronger in the leading circles of the Soviet."

"That was why at the government conference in Moscow the appearance of Generals Alexieff and Korniloff, those generals and patriots who were thinking only of the salvation of Russia, raised among the leaders of the Soviet, with Tchaidze at their head, hostile exclamations and sneers which were repeated by the soldiers who sat behind them. As on the steps of the Isaakowsky Cathedral, Mr. Kerensky was again to be seen in the center of the excited crowd which was gathered in the immense hall of the Moscow theater."

"He was placed again at the summit of a high peak from which a man with clearer vision would have seen a pathway for Russia, and have seen before everything else that without a military leader she could not free herself from the German yoke."

"But the lawyer's eyes were veiled by the old prejudices of political par-

ties and socialistic societies. He did not understand where were his friends and where his enemies, and he thrust on one side the most sincere and gifted generals who had proved on the battlefield their devotion to country and to duty. This failure to understand was paid for dearly, and not only by Mr. Kerensky, but by all Russia. The cruel lessons of Bolshevism and Germanism have taught him to see clearly, and now torn away from a Russia helpless through anarchy and enemy occupation, he has come to the Allies, to tell them what the Bolsheviki are, and what they have done to Russia."

"As the former statesman, who tried to reconstruct Russia on the basis of pure theoretical democracy, he has a right to be heard by the allied democracy."

"But Mr. Kerensky has come not only to make revelations; he has come to tell the Allies that the Russian front must not be forgotten by them, that the appearance of the Allies' army in Russia is necessary to prevent the further seizure of Russia and her wealth by the Germans. In short, he has come to urge what is commonly described in the allied press by the word 'intervention.'"

"And the fact that Mr. Kerensky, who is a typical representative of the revolutionary intelligentsia, has brought from Russia this watchword 'intervention,' proves more conclusively than anything else how mistaken are those who think that intervention in Russia is desired only by the bourgeoisie who have been ruined by the revolution."

"By the appearance of Mr. Kerensky, his authority as the late leader of the Russian revolution, the halo surrounding his stormy career, will not only draw to him the curious, but will also help public opinion in the allied countries to understand the ominous, criminal part played by the Bolsheviki and awaken in government circles a more active interest in that breach in the Russian front which is called the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He will have done a great thing for Russia and for her allies. And for that great deed, perhaps, many things will be forgiven him."

## SIGNOR ORLANDO ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In his speech made to the Central Committee for studying the problems connected with the transition from a state of war to one of peace, Signor Orlando replied to some of the criticisms which have been made regarding its constitution. Touching the objections that had been raised as to its size he pointed out that nations very superior to the Italians in their methods of organization, such as the English, had set up larger and more complicated organizations. Concerning the quality of the committee, it must be remembered, he said, that the country had never before made such a call upon all its forces without distinction of class or party. The field open to the committee was unlimited. This war had been in itself the greatest revolution which humanity had ever experienced and its effects would be incalculable on legal, political, economic, and ethical matters. The various problems connected with the post-war period were, he said, interconnected.

The question of demobilization, for instance, was concerned with that of emigration and this led on to the changes which must take place in their state organizations in other countries. As to the time which had been selected for the inauguration of their labors, it might be asserted that plans of reforms made a few months after the declaration of war would be entirely valueless today. They could not say that the moment for the opening of the work of the committee had been planned beforehand, but they hoped, nevertheless, that it was a favorable one.

They had a certain assurance, Signor Orlando continued, that the war would end as all the civilized world desired that it should end. The Italian people had already gained a great victory, showing themselves to be a great people, not by means of diplomatic treaties but by the way they had faced their supreme trial; and for this reason the Prime Minister's greeting to the committee was not, he said, a mere expression of confidence that their labors would be fruitful, but also a happy augury of the great destinies of their country.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 219)  
Cut Out Soft Drinks  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am, in writing this, expressing the sentiments of a lot of people, and we would be glad if something would be done to comply with our wish stated in these few simple lines. There is a shortage of sugar. The people of the United States are compelled to use very little of the sweet likable stuff. We people are asked to save in every way. Now it has (as far as we know out this way) been an easy thing to enforce all the rulings made by the federal, the state, and local governments, because most every one is willing to go the limit in helping and sacrificing in order to win the war and other reforms that will help to make the world better. But we are surprised and grieved, too, that more is not done by our government (with all the power it has been given) to save, and by saving make it possible to have an even flow of supply.

When one is saving he uses wisely, and with prudence, the means at hand. Are we using the sugar supply right? There are millions of pounds of sugar used in the making of "soft drinks." These drinks are made mostly, we are informed, by brewers, and who are the brewers? Are they Americans? No, we understand by what we read that they are pro-Germans. That's one reason why they should not be allowed a single pound of sugar (or grain either). In trying to satisfy the thirst, in order to be doing something, to meet and talk a few minutes, in order to be sociable, we drop in the soft-drink parlor, or the former saloon, and so after all help the pro-German brewer and the Kaiser with millions of dollars. Most every one would like to see the business stopped. This is beside the use of our railroads, labor and coal and many other things that could be used to a better advantage.

Let our government see to it that the people of the world can have the sugar as food on the table and not put into slop. (Signed) U. S. CITIZEN.  
Bloomfield, Neb., Aug. 9, 1918.

(No. 226)  
Citizenship for Newcomers  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of July 20 I note a letter, No. 14, on "Making Citizenship Mean Something," and it is so entirely in my own line of thought that I add my request that you will, through the medium of your admirable paper, begin a crusade against indiscriminate voting. It certainly is not right that our American youth, trained in a knowledge of our laws and conditions, must wait until they are 21 years old before they can vote, while any foreigner can come in and vote in a few months' time. As our friend says, "We need a decided reorganization in the matter of granting the rights of citizenship to foreigners who come to live here," and they will come in crowds when this war is over, so this crusade can begin none too soon.

Our United States have been made the land of opportunity not by virtue alone of battle, but also of work, exposure, and hardship of pioneers, of early settlers, of labor, thrift, inventiveness and foresight. We, of this day, enjoy the results of our fathers' efforts, yet these foreigners want everything at once, seem to think that the government is bound to give them more than a chance to make good for themselves, and that they must start in to enjoy at once all that native citizens have taken years to acquire. This is a mistake, and the sooner the government shows this, the better it will be for all concerned.

(Signed) S. M. HARRISON,  
Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10, 1918.

### A LETTER FROM THE QUEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A letter from Her Majesty the Queen to the Queen Mary Needlework Guild of Ontario acknowledges the receipt of £10,000 in cash and over half a million articles, valued at over £48,000, from the branches of the guild through this Province.

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LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

of the Noyon-Montdidier railroad, and is threatening Noyon from the northwest. Further north Sir Douglas Haig is driving straight in upon Bapaume, and has succeeded in advancing to the embankment of the Arras-Bapaume railway in the south, and crossing it so as to interrupt the northern line from Cambrai to Bapaume. He has also advanced up the road from Arras to Douai, as far as Fampoux. While north of this again he is pushing forward along the road from St. Omer to Lille, in the south, and from St. Omer to Lille, in the north, so that the entire line of General von Ludendorff is shaken from Rheims to a point north of Lille. So violent, indeed, was this shaking, on Wednesday, that Sir Douglas Haig, in his advance, took 5000 prisoners. Early on Thursday morning the British attack was renewed along the Bray-Albert road, with the result that, after heavy fighting, the town of Albert, one of the strongest German positions, was stormed by Sir Douglas Haig's men, who also captured some 1400 prisoners.

## General Mangin's Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the progress of General Mangin's army, according to a report at 2 o'clock today, had brought it to the following line: Semipigny in German hands, Pontoise in French hands, from thence to La Pommeraye, which is in French hands, the line is uncertain, thence to Mont de Choise, Cuts and Camelin in French hands, but Camelin station is held by the Germans. From thence, St. Aubin, the latter in German hands, thence by La Tour and Mont du Crocq farm and Vezaponin, next to Beuxy, which the Germans hold. The French hold Laval and Courtill. It would appear that General Mangin's army has, therefore, on the extreme left made quite a 3-mile advance, taking the forest of Ourcamp and the Bois de Carpoint, and in the center the depth of the advance since Saturday reaches four and one half miles, and Noyon on the left is less than two miles distant. There is no indication so far as to what has happened on General Humbert's front to the west of the Oise.

## Sir Douglas Haig's Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that Sir Douglas Haig's attack this morning was launched by General Byng's third British Army on an approximate 10-mile front from Beaumont-sur-Ancre to Moyenneville. The latest information reaching London this afternoon reports the capture of the villages of Courcelles, Achiet le Petit, Boucourt. There was no artillery preparation, and the operation appears to have taken the Germans completely by surprise. The number of prisoners is not yet known. There was a German attack, heralded by heavy artillery barrage, south of Fampoux, this morning, but this was completely repulsed.

## Von Hindenburg Admits Reverse

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, addressing the third regiment of guards, is quoted by the Tages Zeitung of Berlin as saying:  
"Let us look into the future. Our position is favorable, although, and we may frankly admit it, we lately have happened to have been set back. But this is a fortune of war with which we must reckon."

## Tanks Reported Captured

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Announcement was made in the official statement from German headquarters today that since Aug. 8 more than 500 Allied tanks had been taken or had been destroyed on the battlefield between the Ancre and the Aisne.

## Americans Attack U-Boat Base

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An interesting feature of the promptness with which the United States forces are cooperating with the Allies in Flanders and France is, as was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the promise to commence the bombardment of a German submarine base on the Flanders coast on Aug. 15 by the American aircraft was punctually kept.

## Audience to American Mission

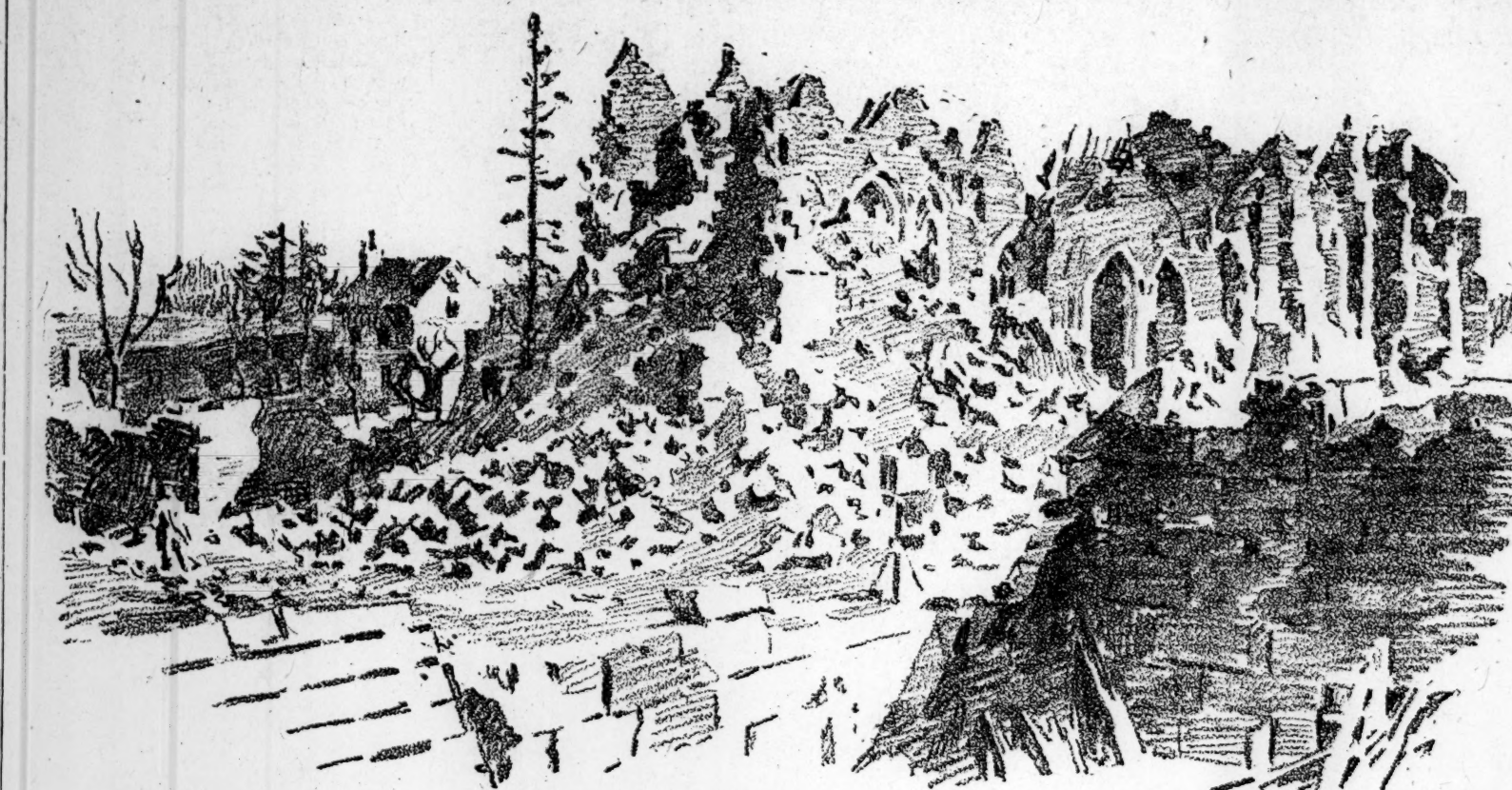
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—King Victor Emmanuel on Wednesday gave an audience at the front to General Treat and members of his special mission from the United States. They were tendered a luncheon, after which the Duke of Aosta received them. Francis B. Sayre, one of the members of the mission, explained the work being done by it among the American troops on every European battle front.

## Thirty-First Arrives at Manila

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The thirty-first regiment of United States regulars has arrived at Vladivostok from Manila, Secretary Baker announced on Thursday.

## British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig's report today on aerial activities says:  
"Mists yesterday morning prevented airplanes from participating in the opening attack north of the Ancre. Later, however, our airmen were



Lassigny

One of the pivots of the German defense system which has been captured by the French troops

actively engaged, bombing hostile troops and transports. Ammunition wagons and marching columns were attacked by machine guns by aviators flying at low altitudes.  
"Scattered guns, firing upon our tanks, also were silenced from the air. Twelve tons of bombs were dropped during the day.  
"Twenty-one hostile planes were destroyed, eight driven down out of control, and one balloon brought down in flames. Eight of our planes engaged in the attacks were reported missing.  
"On Wednesday night 25½ tons of bombs were dropped on stations, railways, airdromes and billets near Cambrai and Maroing. All our planes in this attack returned safely. A night bombing hostile plane was brought down in flames. One flyer reported missing yesterday has returned."

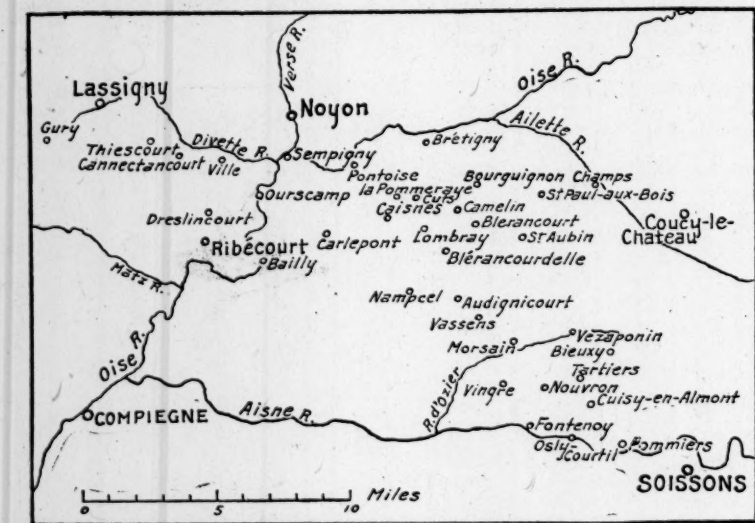
## Foreign Legion Honored

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A new fourragère or aiguillette has been devised for the Foreign Legion in recognition of its having won 11 citations in official orders. The legion was the first organization to be awarded the fourragère which is in the same colors as the War Cross. It was the first winner of the second fourragère which has the colors of the military medal, and was the first, for a long time, the only winner of the third fourragère which is red, the color of

Japan, and Japan by Mr. Matsudaira. It was said at the State Department, on Thursday, that an American representative had not been named.  
These councils, it is understood, will act as diplomatic representatives in dealing with the independent Russian Government in Siberia and on the Murman Coast, and pave the way for the great economic and industrial commissions organizing to aid in the rehabilitation of Russia.  
The councils will relieve the military leaders operating from Vladivostok and in the Archangel territory of all non-military work. The chief work of these councils at first will be in the reestablishment of civil government in regions now entirely disorganized as a result of Bolshevism.  
Ambassador Francis, who is to preside over the work of the Archangel commission as dean of the diplomatic corps there, has not yet reported to the State Department the details of the undertaking. Until a representative of the United States of the Vladivostok council is appointed, American Consul Caldwell there will serve.

## Parezo Bombarded

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Successful bombardment of the Australian military works at Parezo by Italian aviators, without damage to the civilian portion of the town, is announced in an official despatch on Thursday from Rome. The airmen dropped great



Oise-Aisne region

Map illustrates the Paris communiqué dealing with the continued French advance

the Legion of Honor. It now will be the first and only organization to carry the new fourragère, which is a tricolor.

## French Aviation Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office in tonight's aviation communiqué says:

"On Wednesday we shot down or put out of action 17 hostile machines and shot down six balloons in flames.  
"In the Lassigny sector, we attacked with machine guns retreating German troops. In the regions of Chauny, Margival, Vauxaillon, and Antz-le-Château during the day we dropped 34 tons of bombs.  
"During the night we dropped 28 tons of bombs on the Trionville, Confans, and Mésières railway stations, as well as in the battle zone. Numerous hits were observed.  
"On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday our observers carried out considerable work in spite of the weather and the enemy's attempts to prevent us.  
"On Wednesday night, the Germans bombarded Dunkerque with shells of great caliber. Seven civilians were killed and 17 injured."

## Two International Councils

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to coordinate the efforts of the Allies and the United States in Russia, an official dispatch from France says it has been decided to create two international councils, one at Archangel, including the Entente ambassadors under the presidency of American Ambassador Francis, and the other at Vladivostok, to be composed of five high officials.  
On the Vladivostok council Great Britain will be represented by Sir Charles Elliot; France by Eugene Regnault, former Ambassador to

by the War Department on Thursday. Secretary Baker took considerable satisfaction from the report. His reading of press accounts led him to state that "the report points out many errors of judgment and organization which have been corrected and comes to the reassuring conclusion that substantial progress now is being made, which I am sure will be gratifying information to the country."

## COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—"Near Bailleul and south of the Lys there were partial attacks," said tonight's German War Office statement.  
"On the Ancre and the Somme there was vigorous fighting. North of Bapaume and between Albert and the Somme on Wednesday we reduced to failure the British attack, which was planned on a large scale.  
"Between the Aisne and the Aisne the French attacked our new positions."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué, issued tonight, says:

"Early this morning the British captured the enemy's positions on the high ground. We traversed the Bray-sur-Somme-Albert road for an advance, on a two-mile front of over 6 miles.  
"Albert was retaken by us.  
"There was particularly strong resistance on the slopes north of Bray, where we were pressed back about 500 yards.  
"We captured 1400 prisoners and a few guns.  
"We made further progress on the left bank of the Ancre, south of Beaumont.  
"North of the Ancre there were heavy enemy counter-attacks. In the Miraumont sector our positions were entered, but the situation was restored immediately.  
"Northeast of Achiet-le-Grand our forward posts pressed back an enemy counter-attack and restored our positions. We took 200 prisoners.  
"East of Courcelles and east of Moyenneville we repulsed hostile counter-attacks.  
"On the Lys front, we made progress east of Merville in the direction of Neuf-Berquin.  
"In a successful operation north of Bailleul we made an advance of a mile and a half.  
"Today and yesterday between the

Somme and Moyenneville we took over 5000 prisoners."

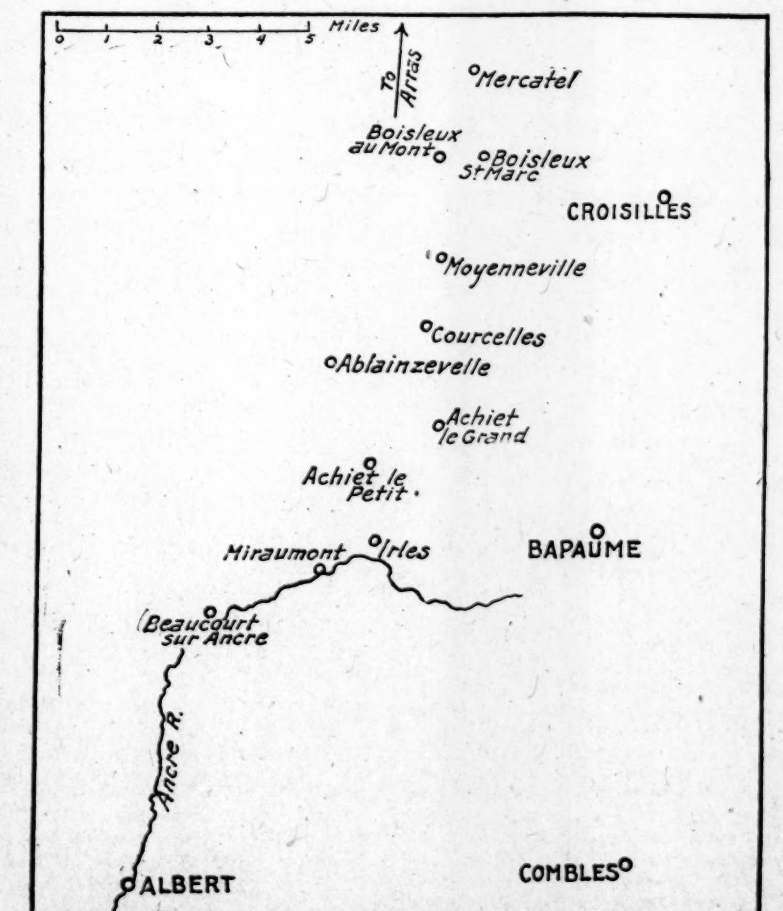
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:  
"At 4:45 o'clock this morning, our



The Lys front

Further progress has been made by the British troops east of Merville while north of Bailleul they have made an advance of a mile and a half.

troops attacked the positions of the enemy between the Somme and the Ancre Rivers.  
"By nightfall yesterday, our patrols had made progress on the left bank of the Ancre River to the south and southeast of Beaumont.  
"North of the Ancre River our positions gained yesterday were maintained against strong hostile counter-attacks delivered during the afternoon and evening on the Miraumont and Achiet-le-Grand front.  
"The hostile artillery has been very active throughout the night on the battlefield, and this morning fresh hostile counter-attacks are reported to have developed opposite Miraumont and Irlis.  
"Between 2000 and 3000 prisoners and a few guns were captured by us in our operations yesterday.  
"Further progress has been made by us to the east and northeast of Merville. Our troops are on the outskirts of Neuf-Berquin.  
"Last night we attacked and captured a hostile strong point north of Bailleul.  
"A strong local counter-attack was delivered by the enemy yesterday



Where the British troops are advancing

Pressing their advantage along the valley of the Ancre Sir Douglas Haig's forces have recaptured the town of Albert

morning, against Locrehof Farm, northwest of Dranoutre. It was repulsed after sharp fighting. Further fighting took place during the night in this sector."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—"There was feeble artillery activity along the whole front today," says the French War Office statement. "In the region west of Demir Hissar, British aviators bombed enemy positions."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:  
"During the course of the night French troops have maintained contact with the enemy, who is retreating between the Matz and the Oise and east of the Oise.  
"We have occupied le Plémont, Thiescourt, Cannetancourt and Ville and have reached the Divette River.  
"We have reached the Oise to the east of Noyon from Semipigny to Brétigny.  
"Further to the east we have taken Bourguignon and St. Paul-aux-Bois. Passing to the north of this village we have reached the Ailette at La Quincy-Basse.  
"Between the Ailette and the Aisne there is no change in the situation except in the region of Pommiers where we have taken the western outskirts of the village."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday:  
"Yesterday morning enemy troops attacked from the west and north of our lines on Cornone. Our garrison arrested the enemy. We counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. Prisoners were captured during enemy attempts against our advanced lines, north of Ledro Lake. A surprise attack by patrols north of Col del Rosso was hindered by our fire. British reconnoitering parties captured prisoners on the Aisnago plateau.  
"Unusual enemy activity on the Asolone area provoked effective concentrations of fire from our batteries."

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"Unusual enemy activity on the Asolone area provoked effective concentrations of fire from our batteries."

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
COLLEGE ENTERTAINS

DURHAM, N. H.—Residents from all sections of New Hampshire came here on Thursday as the guests of New Hampshire College for an outing and field day. The object was to bring the people of the State into closer touch with the State institution. The program included an inspection of buildings, equipment and the army camp, followed by a basket lunch, athletic events and speaking. Several state organizations, including agricultural associations, took advantage of the gathering to hold short individual meetings and conferences. Among the speakers on the program was Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College.

## SHOE SHINES FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mayor Sam C. Bell and the board of city commissioners of San Antonio are considering the proposal to establish municipal shoe-shining parlors for the special benefit of soldiers of the army training camps near this city. This action is contemplated because of the increase in prices charged by the privately owned shining parlors. It is proposed to utilize the space on the bridges spanning the San Antonio River, in the Alamo Plaza and in other public places.

## STRIKE BY NEW YORK BARBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The barbers' union estimates that about 500 of their members have walked out preparation to striking for a 10-hour day with a shorter period of work on Sundays and holidays, higher wages and recognition of the union. Some 200 are said to have walked out of shops in leading hotels.

ITALIAN COMMENT  
ON BRITISH POLICY

Leading Paper Says Recognition of Tzechs Shows Change From Austrophile Tendency

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Corriere Della Sera, referring in terms of congratulation to England's recognition of the status of the Tzech-Slovaks, says that by knowing how to suppress the Austrophile tendency in her diplomacy "Old England" has given proof of a revolutionary energy comparable to her introduction of conscription and her radical changes in franchise made in full war time.  
Every one, it says, knows the Tzech-Slovak army is represented in a notable manner on the Italian front, and remembers the fraternal honors paid to the new allies by the Italian Government and people, but few people know of the recognition accorded to the Bohemian brothers by Italy at the end of May. Mr. Balfour's declaration expresses what Italy had already done three months previously, that is, recognized the Tzech-Slovak National Council as a supreme state authority concerning its compatriot's fighting in the ranks of the Entente, and as actual representative of the Bohemian national interests.  
In May, an agreement was signed in Rome by Signor Orlando and Mr. Stefank, in which the supreme political authority of the Tzech-Slovak National Council was not only recognized, but was established as regards provisional jurisdiction, thus showing the liberal spirit animating the Italian Government and people. The Corriere Della Sera says such a document deserves publication, and, while praising Signor Orlando, regrets it was not signed by Baron Sonnino.

JUDGE WILL SERVE  
COUNTY FOR \$1 A YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GLEN ROSE, Tex.—Judge W. E. Muse has been elected county judge of Somervell County by the largest vote ever cast for any individual for public office in this county. When Judge Muse was induced to offer for the position of county judge, he announced that he did not need the office, that he preferred not to be burdened with its duties and responsibilities, but that he considered it his patriotic duty in this time of war to do all he could to aid in the successful termination of the struggle on which the nation had set out.

He said that if the people wanted him, he would serve as county judge during the war for \$1 a year, and would donate that \$1 to the Red Cross. All additional salary and fees due him for his services as county judge and as ex-officio county school superintendent, he said, would be donated to the schools of the county to be used in the purchase of equipment such as maps, charts, globes, and other devices to improve the instruction given, and for the purchase of medals and other prizes to be given for excellency in deportment, scholarship and studious habits.  
Judge Muse also will provide a playground with ample playground facilities for each school in the county and where needed will employ supervisors to teach the children how to play.

## SOLDIERS ARE ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—According to S. M. Jackson, secretary of the Memphis branch of the Y. M. C. A., 108,300 soldiers who have passed through Memphis this year have availed themselves of the swimming pool at the "Y." Free tickets to the performances at a local theater are among the courtesies that visiting soldiers have enjoyed, and 40 automobiles have been placed at the disposal of the men who have remained over in the city.

*Filene's*

Your public  
library can  
supply you  
with war-recipes



Nine women out of ten do not know that the public libraries have sets of recipes distributed by the U. S. Food Administration. And in addition to the recipes, a good deal of other interesting printed information for housekeepers.

Get acquainted with your librarian. She is in touch with Miss Guerrier, the head of the Library Division of the U. S. Food Administration at Washington.

Note: In the Boston Public Library, book No. 8006-150 is entitled "War Economy in Food, with Suggestions in the Planning of Meals and Recipes." No. 8009-301 in the U. S. Food Leaflets, Series 1-7, is entitled "Meal Planning." No. 8001-17, 56 1/2 U. S. Food Thrift Series 1-5.

New things come to the Baby Shops as early in the season as they do to the shops for grown-ups.

White corduroy coats are good the year 'round. Warm linings and interlinings are added for cool days. See these.

Children's new, high-waisted, corded white corduroy coats, \$6.

Children's new belted white corduroy coats with quilted linings, \$5.

Children's smoked white or brown corduroy coats, both lined and interlined, \$6.

Little white corduroy polo hats, tam o' shanters and tasseled hats go well with these coats, 75c to \$2.50.

New Scotch hats and tams of black velvet, some trimmed with plaid silk, \$5.

Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



## BRITISH PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO WOMEN

Letter From Mr. Lloyd George  
Read at Inter-Allied Congress  
Bears Testimony to Part  
Women Have Played in War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The congress of allied women war workers which opened on Tuesday was attended by delegates from all the allied nations. Great Britain war activities being represented by members of the W. A. C. C., V. A. D. H., and Y. W. C. A. S. It is the purpose of the congress to secure coordination among the women war workers of all allied nations.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The power of women's votes and opinions was exemplified tonight, when a large gathering of people from Paris and the provinces assembled in the Champ Elysees Theater at the concluding session of the Inter-Allied Women's Congress.

Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, in an address, related what women had done for Britain. After his speech he read a letter from Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, paying tribute to the work of women in the war. The letter was greeted with great enthusiasm.

"I am anxious to bear testimony to the tremendous part played by the women of England in this vital epoch of human history," writes the Premier. "They have not only borne their burden of sorrow and separation with unflinching fortitude and patience, but they have assumed an enormous share of the burdens necessary to the practical conduct of the war."

"If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in the hospitals and munition factories, in administrative offices of all kinds, and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain and, I believe, all the Allies, would have been unable to withstand the enemy attacks of the past few months. For this service to our common cause, humanity owes them unbounded gratitude."

"In the past I have heard it said that women were unfit to vote because they would be weak when it came to understanding the issues and bearing the strains of a great war. My experience in South Wales last week is what has confirmed me in the belief that the women there understand perfectly what is at stake in this war. I believe that they recognize as clearly as any that there can be no peace, progress or happiness in the world so long as the monster of militarism is able to stalk unopposed among the peoples."

"To them this war is a crusade for righteousness and gentleness and they do not mean to make peace until the Allies have made it impossible for another carnal of violence to befall mankind. I am certain that this resolution of the women of South Wales is but typical of the spirit of the women of the rest of Great Britain."

"This war began in order that force and brutality might crush out freedom among men. It's authors cannot have foreseen that one of its main effects would be to give women a commanding position and influence in the public affairs of the world. To their nobling influence we look not only for strength to win the war, but for inspiration during the great work of reconstruction we will have to undertake after victory is won."

"The women who have flocked to France to work for the Allies are among the foremost leaders in this great movement of regeneration. My message to their representatives gathered in Paris is this: 'Well done! Carry on! You are helping to create a new earth for yourselves and your children.'"

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, was unable to attend the meeting and sent a letter of regret.

## BRITISH WOMEN AND BULGARIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A telegram has been addressed to Mr. Lloyd George by Miss Christabel Pankhurst on behalf of Women's Party expressing the assurance that the British Government: "Having regard to the fact that the Bulgarian people are equally responsible with their sovereign for the aggressive and iniquitous national policy of Bulgaria which is the Prussia of the Balkans, will refuse to make any compromise peace with Bulgaria whether that country be under a monarchical or republican régime, especially as any form of compromise would involve spoliation of Serbia, Rumania and Greece, and would involve also the violation of British and allied pledges and the honorable obligations to maintain Serbia, Rumania and Greece in possession of all territory they held before the war under the original Treaty of Bukarest."

## AMMUNITION PLANT EMPLOYEES UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The right of workers of ammunition plants to organize in trade unions or groups, and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed in an award made public by the National War Labor Board in a controversy between the Smith & Wesson Co., arms manufacturers, and their employees at Springfield, Mass. The board ruled that any employees discharged in violation of the findings of the award should be restored to their

positions and paid for all time lost on account of the discharge.

In commenting upon the award, Joint Chairman Walsh said that it was one of the most important cases yet decided by the board. The company claimed the right to make individual contracts with the men, he said, when it was intended to prevent employees from thereafter joining labor unions under the right guaranteed to them by the War Labor Board.

## EARL READING MAKES IMPORTANT SPEECH IN LONDON

(Continued from page one)

and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States, the audience chorused: "Too bad; too bad."

Lord Reading continued: "I want to say a word about the good service Germany has done us. Germany has taught us to know the good in our own people. We knew it, but did not realize it."

He then paid a tribute to the part the women had played in the war, saying that they had done any and every service they had been called upon to do. He also said that Britain had found great strength in the patriotism of labor, and as a result labor had won a better place in the world. He referred to the British victory of this morning and eulogized Marshal Poch. He asked, "What are the Germans now saying to each other? Are they realizing that they have arrived at a place where they have now begun to descend?"

"Truth prevails, even in spite of the censor, particularly the German censor. They must know that with America's assistance we can put far more men than they into the field. It is no exaggeration to say that we are almost double in productive capacity. 'The Germans may answer: 'Yes, but you cannot transport it.' 'Well, look what we have done.'"

He then told of the gigantic American shipbuilding, which, he said, "baffles all description."

He was convinced that at the end of the war America and Great Britain would be able to work in closer cooperation and with better amity than ever before.

"Provided we don't fall into complacent optimism," he declared, "victory is absolutely marked out as certain."

Lord Reading quoted from President Wilson's Fourth of July speech to the effect that no half-way decision in the war was conceivable, and said that was the spirit of America in the inimitable words of the President, and no one knew it better.

As between Great Britain and America the war had destroyed every prejudice, he declared, and that the two countries were stronger together than ever in the history of the world. Their ideals and ambitions, he said, were the same and they would do justice to all small nations, as well as big nations.

"We are fighting for justice," he concluded. "We have no desire to impose injustice on any nation. We, nevertheless, are determined that the war shall not end until, so far as is humanly certain, small nations shall have justice and the peace of the world shall prevail."

## LONDON TRANSPORT WORKERS' DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The conference convened by the National Federation of Transport Workers, held in London this morning, after deliberating 2½ hours on the omnibus and tramway dispute, unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Ministry of Labor to refer for immediate reconsideration and settlement the federation's original demand in July for such revision of the committee on production's award as shall provide for equal payment for women as for men, both as regards war wages and basic rates.

This conference is of the opinion, the resolution continued, that the whole matter must now be settled upon a national basis of absolutely equal pay for equal work and will take immediately the most appropriate and determined action to enforce the above and to safeguard the economic security of those who have joined the colors by the prevention of any firm of underbanded labor.

It is understood that the conference further instructed its president, Robert Williams, to get into immediate communication with Sir George Asquith and to ask him to receive speakers from the conference, with a view to putting forward the workers' claims and the need for their prompt satisfaction. Sir George is, therefore, receiving deputations this afternoon.

## PARTY DISLOYALTY CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
ATLANTA, Ga.—A formal protest against United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick's name appearing on the ballot for the Democratic primary was made Aug. 17 by Maj. C. E. McGregor of Warrenton, Ga., a member of the state Democratic executive committee. The letter, addressed to Hiram Gardner, secretary of the executive committee, charges that Senator Hardwick is not loyal to the government, is not a Democrat and is not loyal to the party.

## VOCATION EDUCATION BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James P. Munroe, a Boston manufacturer, was nominated by President Wilson on Thursday as a member of the federal Board of Vocational Education.

## WORLD PROBLEMS AWAIT VICTORY

Entente Countries Determined  
That Russia Shall Be Saved  
and Peoples of Near East  
and Far East Safeguarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—As administration officials view the situation, the chief concern of the Imperial German Government, apart from the dread of the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty, is centered about enterprises to bring about an end of the war by any possible means, and at the earliest possible moment, so that the German conquests in the East may be saved to her. From many sources officials here have gathered that Germany sees the end impending, and seeks the best possible terms.

The statement of M. Clemenceau that the war may be brought to a successful conclusion in 1919, augmented by that of General March with 4,000,000 United States soldiers in France next June, a victory can be secured, has met with the indorsement of many other officials, both here and in Entente countries. These statements, however, apply, as they are interpreted here, only to the western front, and comprehend a victory over the Central Powers that will bring them to their knees and make them at least negligible quantities so far as European domination is concerned. As one administration official has explained to The Christian Science Monitor, they do not take into account the condition of Russia, of Rumania, of Turkey, and all the Pan-Turanian peoples, of Siberia and the Far East. A victory next year, it is explained, will apply merely to Europe outside of Russia. In this view, the ending of the war next year with the Central Powers vanquished, will mean the beginning of the solution of a great world problem whose proportions are only now beginning to appear.

The sending of military assistance to the Tzchecho-Slovaks, and the dispatch later of an economic mission to Siberia, are the first steps in an enterprise which, in point of vastness, the world never before has witnessed. As explained here, if the war ends next year, Russia, disorganized, will still remain a problem to be settled, for it is the fixed purpose that Russia shall in no way become the spoil of Germany. The same is true of the vast territories of the Near East and the Far East which have been affected, more or less, and have been corrupted by German propaganda.

A very large part of the problem will be the reduction of these peoples and the bringing to their consciousness the fact that their real friends are the democracies of the world, and that their real enemy is that same Germany who has led them astray. The Siberian expedition is the beginning of a campaign which may require the services of a million or more men before order is restored, both now and after Germany's defeat is accomplished, whether that event takes place next year or later.

The practical plan for the working out of the salvation of Russia and the countries to the east are still necessarily embryonic, but they are the subject of deep study. They involve the combined efforts of all the Allies and of the United States, and their fundamental is unselfishness.

The aim is to bring about a condition of peace in the countries involved that will give a guaranty of the world's tranquility for all time to come. This, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told, will be the constructive, or reconstructive, work of the war, and it all lies behind the landing of the first troops at Vladivostok.

## FISHING FLEET SUNK BY GERMAN RAIDER

MONTREAL, Que.—Practically the entire fleet of the Maritime Fish Corporation has been destroyed by the trawler Triumph, which was captured by a German submarine crew and armed, according to reports to the corporation's office here on Thursday. The fleet was operating off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. It was composed of boats of both Canadian and American registry.

Schooners reported sunk on the Grand Banks up to Thursday afternoon are: Pasadena, Canadian; Una P. Saunders, Canadian; Lucille Schnare, Canadian; Francis J. O'Hara, American; A. Platt Andrews, American; Sylvia, American; Dela Garde (registry not identified).

ARCHAT, N. S.—A German submarine, presumably the craft which captured the Triumph, is operating with the raiding trawler, according to Capt. Jeff Thomas of the Sylvania, who arrived here in a power dory after his schooner was sunk 90 miles off Canso by the raider. As he and his men rowed away from their craft, which the Germans bombed, they saw, two miles distant, a large submersible lying on the surface.

## STRIKE THREATENED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Masters and mates of three coast steamship companies and the British Columbia Tug Boat Owners Association have served notice on employers that they will strike this morning unless owners agree to recognize the Canadian Merchant Service Guild as an official organization. The men state that only the recognition of the guild or the intervention of the Federal Government in

the direction of taking over the vessels and operating them as a public utility will prevent a complete tieup of coast shipping for the next few weeks.

A commission of three members, appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act have been investigating the masters and mates' claims for recognition of the guild and higher wages. The commission of three are unable to agree and have not yet brought down a finding. It is rumored that they stand two to one against recognition. Wages have not yet been discussed. Yesterday after dispatching an ultimatum regarding a strike to employers and to Ottawa the mariners' representatives before the Board of Inquiry formally withdrew from attendance at the sittings. This is a very unusual step before a decision is handed down.

The companies oppose recognition as putting an end to discipline. Engineers are said to be ready to take similar action. The companies claim that in the event of a strike they will be able to maintain a partial service.

## DIFFICULTIES OVER MR. GOMPERS' VISIT

(Continued from page one)

tary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and Mr. Bowerman, secretary of the Trade Union Committee of the Trade Union Congress, although the Congress is not affiliated to the international secretariate, stating that he expected to leave America early in September, and adding that if a bona fide labor congress representative of the allied countries could be called, the American Federation of Labor would be represented.

On receipt of this cable, Mr. Appleton said he wrote on Aug. 8 to Mr. Bowerman, saying that it was evident, in the first instance at least, that Mr. Gompers desired to confer only with representatives of the trade union units, and stating that the General Federation of Trades Unions was ready to do anything to facilitate such a conference, adding that as Mr. Gompers had associated M. Joubaux, Mr. Bowerman and himself, he possibly desired their joint action in any arrangements made, and asking Mr. Bowerman to let him know what he thought about the matter.

On Aug. 9, to Mr. Appleton's astonishment, Mr. Gompers replied stating that the Parliamentary committee had considered the Gompers cable, and would convene a conference. The only person entitled to call a conference of the International Trade Union Federation, Mr. Appleton pointed out, is M. Joubaux, secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail.

In the same way as he had notified Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Appleton communicated with M. Joubaux. Meanwhile Mr. Appleton received a cable from M. Joubaux, stating that he had received Mr. Gompers' cable, and the Confédération accepted the idea of a trade union conference being called, and earnestly desired that the meeting should be in Paris. To this the management committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to secure harmony, acceded, subject to the indorsement of Mr. Gompers himself. Mr. Appleton expressed regret at the precipitate action taken without consultation by the Parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, which, he believed, looks like an attempt to exploit for its own ends the delegates who may come from the American Federation of Labor.

## STANDARD PRICE HELD TO BE LEGAL

New Jersey Jurist Takes Issue  
With a Decision of Former  
Justice Hughes on Prices

NEWARK, N. J.—The fixing by a manufacturer of a standard price for his product was held to be legal and not in violation of the Sherman or Clayton anti-trust acts in a decision handed down here, on Thursday, by Vice Chancellor Lane. The ruling was in favor of the makers of a dollar watch, who had sued a Newark department store to restrain them from selling the timepieces at less than the standard price without removing the trade name or the manufacturer's guarantee.

Vice-Chancellor Lane said that the United States Supreme Court, in his opinion, has not passed upon the "precise situation presented here." He thus took issue with a decision of former Justice Hughes on price-fixing, and said it was not "offensive to public policy."

The New Jersey jurist holds that the establishment of a standard price, if the article contains a notice of the conditions under which it may be sold by the retailer, is in violation of no statute because "a person has a property interest in his trade name and good will, and will, even in the absence of the statute, be protected against injury to them."

## CAR SHORTAGE CUTS COAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The southwest Virginia coal field, in which the largest allotment to the credit of North Carolina is placed, is seriously hampered in its production, due to car shortage. To date, the production in this field has fallen 25 per cent below the budget, which, if continued, will result in automatically reducing the allotment for this State by 400,000 tons. It is now next to impossible to obtain a steady flow of coal, and consumers are often forced to take shipments in bunches. When this occurs workmen should be released from other operations, if necessary, to quickly unload and release cars.

## GREAT SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS

Army and Navy Projects Delayed—Only Relief Apparent  
Is Wholesale Curtailment of  
Non-Essential Production

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A present shortage of 1,000,000 skilled laborers for war work was announced by the Labor Department on Thursday. The labor shortage is so acute that work on a number of army and navy projects is being delayed. No idle labor of any value exists from which men needed to keep contracts on scheduled delivery may be drawn, the department said. Non-essential production must be curtailed wholesale through the nation to release men for war work, it was stated.

## Steel Plants Need Men

Lack of Laborers for War Work  
Faced in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The problem which confronts the steel and munitions manufacturers here at this time is the question of adequate supply of labor. Samuel H. Thompson, superintendent of the Federal Employment Bureau, recently established in Pittsburgh to adjust labor turnovers, has announced that 10,000 unskilled laborers are needed to bring about the highest operating efficiency of the war matériel plants. Production has been somewhat hampered during the past few months, it is said, by labor turnovers.

Several of the larger manufacturers, in their search for labor, arranged with labor agents in the South and as a result, thousands of Negroes and Mexicans have been imported into this district. This class of labor is very unsatisfactory, according to the steel manufacturers. The majority of the workmen, commonly called "floaters," work at a mill several days and then go to another. Migratory labor is not being encouraged and employment agents are not allowed to operate without consent of the government officials, who have realized that low grade migratory labor does not remedy conditions here and tends to further upset them in other districts.

The local selective draft boards are giving much aid in relieving the labor situation. The boards are going over their lists and wherever they can consistently and lawfully apply Provost Marshal-General Crowder's "work-or-fight" order they do. By this method, steel and munition men report, they are getting a high-grade class of labor which is materially assisting production.

Wages are exceptionally high in the steel mills and munition plants. Skilled workmen are making from \$12 to \$20 a day, and in many instances still higher salaries. Unskilled laborers with no experience have but little trouble in getting 45 cents an hour. The federal employment agents expect that, within the next few months, unless the situation is relieved by the proposed draft legislation, with broader "work-or-fight" rules, a serious labor condition will exist in this district.

## INTERPRETATION OF SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—By the provisions of an order-in-council, made public yesterday, it is stipulated that the power conferred on the government to raise men under the Military Service Act, 1917, will not have been exhausted until the 100,000 men to be raised under the act have actually been embarked or dispatched overseas as reinforcements for the Canadian expeditionary forces. Until

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this point is reached, enrollment will proceed without any necessity for Parliament re-enacting the measure.

This interpreting order-in-council was passed as a result of contentions which have been made to the effect that the 100,000 had already been obtained, and that to draft more men until Parliament had enlarged the scope of the measure was illegal. There have already been several applications for writs of habeas corpus applied for, and granted on the basis of this argument. "It is necessary," says the order-in-council, "in conformity with the expressed intention of the act that the number of reinforcements shall be computed by reference only to the men ultimately selected and actually dispatched for overseas service."

It had been anticipated that a special fall session of Parliament might be necessary to enlarge the scope of the act. The prospect of this in the circumstances is remote.

## G. A. R. COMMANDER GUEST OF HONOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Orlando A. Somers, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was the guest of honor on Wednesday night at receptions tendered by the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R., respectively, which large numbers of veterans attended, together with the members of the auxiliary organizations.

The encampment opened its session on Wednesday with an address by the commander-in-chief, which took patriotism for its keynote, when the speaker said: "Men of the Grand Army of the Republic, we shall win this war." He was cheered to the echo. Following the address, various committees were appointed.

## RIOTING STOPPED IN LARGE CITIES

TOKYO, Japan (Aug. 19)—(By The Associated Press)—The Emperor, it is announced officially, has suspended his holiday at the imperial villa at Nikko and will return to Tokyo on Aug. 21 on account of developments in the political situation growing out of disturbances over the price of rice. The Genro and political leaders also will gather in Tokyo.

Prediction is made by the newspapers that the Cabinet will tender its resignation when the disturbances have ceased.

Latest official advices show that rioting has stopped in the large cities, although it appears to be spreading to remote towns and villages.

In conclusion General Montes said: "These are the sentiments which I feel, which I express, which I offer to you, with my most cordial greetings and thanks, and look forward and drink a toast to the union of the Americas."

## APPEAL MADE FOR PAN-AMERICANISM

General Montes, Formerly President of Bolivia, Speaks for  
Harmony and High Ideals, at  
Luncheon in His Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a luncheon given by the Pan-American Society for General Ismael Montes, formerly president of Bolivia, which was attended by nearly 300 persons interested in the promotion of good feeling among the nations, General Montes made an enthusiastic appeal for Pan-Americanism. As he spoke in Spanish, Mr. John Noel gave a brief summary of his speech as follows:

"General Montes began his remarks by desiring to express his great sympathy for the men gathered together and others of the society who had conceived the splendid idea of organizing the Pan-American Society to consolidate those activities of men in North and South and Central America for the purpose of bringing about a cordial feeling among these nations and establishing indirectly, as it were, a future policy and ideals that might harmonize between those peoples. He further stated that in his view Pan-Americanism was not only an idea, a thought, but was really a force, a strong force that, in spite of all different political and racial ideas in these countries of the new world, would in time eventually solve all disharmonizing feelings and bring about the harmonized union of all America."

"General Montes further stated that America is placed looking toward Asia on one side and Europe on the other, and that here are centered and here will center in the future, he believed, the great energies and great activities, and human activities, and the power of the new world. He referred to the Tower of Babel, to the scattering of the language, to the old world civilization, and the belief that here in America all races, men of great ideals, all those who sought refuge and desired to improve their conditions would find a refuge, a new center, a new life, and a new civilization."

In conclusion General Montes said: "These are the sentiments which I feel, which I express, which I offer to you, with my most cordial greetings and thanks, and look forward and drink a toast to the union of the Americas."

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## JAMAICA RAILWAY EXTENSION NEEDED

Rich Districts on the Island  
Which Are Not Touched by  
the Long-Established Line  
Run by the Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—One matter in connection with the industrial development of this island which will soon demand attention is the need to extend facilities of transport. The island possesses a very fair mileage in driving roads, and these are generally kept in excellent condition. The introduction of motor traffic has, however, resulted in a need to adapt the road system to the new system of transport. Widening the roadways, getting rid of sharp curves where that is possible and reducing gradients are improvements which are being gradually attained.

It will be necessary, however, to extend the railway system pretty extensively, so as to tap the rich interior valleys. The mountainous character of Jamaica makes the business of road-making and road maintenance difficult and costly. This is still more the case with railway extension.

At present the total length of the railway is 197½ miles. The line starts from Kingston, the capital, on the south side. Somewhat beyond Spanish Town one branch departs westward, and traveling with a northern slant crosses the central ridge of mountains, and emerges at Montego Bay on the seacoast toward the northwest end of the island. The main line proceeds to Ewarton toward the middle of the island, and just at the foot of the high main ridge. From it, at Bog Walk, a line departs northward, and crossing the island, through the banana parishes, ends on the seacoast at Port Antonio, toward the northeast end of the shore.

The rich banana lands in St. Thomas-in-the-East, comparatively near Kingston though they are, are untouched by the railway. So is the rich sugar plain of Vere on the south coast, as well as the corn and cassava-growing districts of St. Elizabeth, the cane and banana levels in the same parish round the Black River, the important sugar parish of Westmoreland, and all the fine, fertile country eastward from Montego Bay through the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny. A few years ago a branch line of 14 miles was run from the Port Antonio line into the parish of Clarendon.

The whole line is a standard gauge, 4 ft. 8½ in. It is single, and the traffic is operated so that each day there is at least one through train on every line, and trains stop at all stations. The speed on the level averages about 27 miles an hour, and in the hilly country, at which most of the line consists, 18 miles per hour. The goods trains are run as required on short notice, day or night. They are chiefly engaged in carrying such agricultural produce as sugar, bananas, oranges, logwood, cocoa; also cattle. Their rate is from 10 to 18 miles per hour.

In such a hilly country the gradients are, of course, very steep, the worst being in the 30. The highest point over which the line passes is 1680 feet. This is on the Montego Bay line. The curves are very sharp, some being 330 feet radius. There are some 40 tunnels, the longest being 730 yards. Many bridges are needed for the track, the longest being 468 feet, laid out in six spans of 78 feet each. The first rails used were of the old English type, 60 pounds per yard. Later work has been done with American flat-bottom rails from 60 to 80 pounds per yard, spiked on to the sleepers, and the latter are gradually replacing the others.

The Jamaica railway, projected as far back as 1843, was the earliest British Colonial railway. It was started in 1844, in a 14½ mile length from Kingston to a little beyond Spanish Town, and began actual work in the next year. There was no extension till 1869, when 11 miles were added, taking it out to the seacoast at Old Harbor. The railway was started and till 1879 owned by a company, but in that year the Jamaica Government bought it, and six years afterward extended it in two directions. In 1890 the government sold the railway to an American syndicate, the West Indian Improvement Company. The immediate object was to secure an extension to Montego Bay, the present terminus on the north-west, and to Port Antonio on the northeast. A large amount of land was also handed over to the syndicate, with the idea that it would put it into cultivation. The extension was carried out, but the land was not cultivated, and the American management failed to make the line pay. The government in 1900 had to resume possession and become responsible for the heavy debt due on the line.

Of late American engines from the Baldwin Company have been introduced as most suitable for the mountain work that has to be done. The carriage stock also includes 21 American built coaches, with 310 of the American type among the wagon stock, each from 30 to 36 ft. long. The railway works are situated at Kingston. They cover six acres and employ 200 or 300 men. They do not build engines, but are well equipped for repair work.

## ALLIED WAR EXHIBIT AIMS ARE DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Of the Allied War Exhibit which recently closed an exhibit here, the director-general, Chester I. Campbell of Boston, Mass., said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "This exhibition business is a branch of the Publicity

Department of the United States Government, and was inaugurated for the purpose of bringing home to our people the story of the war in a manner not possible in any other way, the sham battles, especially those at night, giving a vividness to trench warfare which is thrilling in the extreme. There is also the great variety of trophies taken by the different allied armies, which have each a special story to tell.

"We began our series of exhibits in San Francisco on July 7. From here we go to Chicago, where we open, Sept. 1, in Grant Park, where they are now engaged in making a 'No Man's Land' for the sham battles. We are also preparing to give, in addition to these, a sea fight. On the same date, Sept. 1, part of our exhibit will appear at St. Paul in the Minneapolis State Fair. From Chicago, where we stay a month, we probably will go to Omaha. That is as far as our itinerary goes at present."

## NEW FRUIT FROM FLORIDA APPEARS

Tangelo Is Result of 20 Years  
of Experiment and Has Points  
of Tangerine and Grapefruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—After 20 years of experiment, the tangelo, a new fruit with some good points of both the tangerine and grapefruit, is on the market. Florida hotels are now serving this fruit as a special novelty.

Just now the supply of tangelos is decidedly limited, but the Department of Agriculture at Washington is working for the introduction of the product, and it is probable that before long it will be found on the fruit stands in all the large cities.

About 1897, the Bureau of Plant Industry decided that a fruit with the easily-removable rind of the tangerine and the tang of the grapefruit, slightly modified, would be a decided addition to the fruit list. With the aid of the stations in Florida and California, experiments were started in these states. Various combinations of citrus fruits were tested, at first with indifferent success.

Untried study finally yielded a large number of varieties, all successful, though not all suited for commercial production. Two hybrids, promising enough for extensive raising, were tested and approved, and are now being raised in South Dade County in this State. Others are still being developed in Florida and in the Philippines.

The two varieties especially approved by the Department of Agriculture, are the Thornton and the Sampson, both named for the men who made the successful tests resulting in these types. In appearance these hybrids are a cross between the tangerine and the grapefruit, from which they were evolved. They have the coloring of an orange, and the so-called kid-glove skin of the tangerine—rather too thin for preserving. In size, as in appearance, the tangelo reaches, under favorable conditions, the proportions of an unusually large orange. Its flavor can best be described as that of a grapefruit without its bitterness, but still retaining its pungent tang. The Thornton is of particularly good flavor.

The Thornton ripens in late winter and the Sampson in spring and early summer. Long before it is ripe for picking the fruit takes on its golden color. This feature causing some anxiety, as inexperienced growers are liable to ship the fruit prematurely. It then reaches the market in still unripe condition and produces a bad impression at a time when a particularly good one is needed if the fruit is to be used generally.

The tangelo has been tested chiefly in Florida, but it is believed that it may be grown in any state producing grapefruit. Experimental growers are hopeful that it may be adaptable to Alabama planting conditions. It is doubtful if it would be successful in the western states. The dryness of climate of the West, especially in California where grapefruit culture has been tried and where experiments on a very limited scale with tangelos have been made, seems to be a deterrent.

The fruit is grown by budding stock obtained from a nurseryman. About three years after budding the trees bear, but not commercially for six or seven years. The young trees demand good care and attention.

## DEUTSCHE PRESSE OF LOS ANGELES STOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Los Angeles' last German language newspaper, the Deutsche Presse, has suspended publication. This action was dictated by federal officials. Some weeks ago, Edward Steutz, editor of the Presse, was arrested, charged with having published matter with intent to bring the American Army into disrepute. The dispatch was passed by the censor, and as Steutz agreed to suspend publication, the charge against him was dismissed.

Germany, which was edited and published by Max Socha, suspended publication some months ago, and went into bankruptcy. Since then the Deutsche Presse has been the only German language newspaper published in Los Angeles or Southern California.

## SALES TAX ON EVERY PURCHASE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Borah on Thursday introduced a war revenue bill providing a sales tax on every purchase made in war time. The tax ranges from 1 cent on all purchases from 5 cents to \$100, and \$1 on each \$1000 purchase.

## TRAINING PLAN IS WIDELY ENDORSED

Proposed Advance Instruction of  
Young Men in the Draft Be-  
fore Their Call Commanded  
by Military Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Security League's plan for the advance training of the young men in the draft before their call is attracting wide attention throughout the country and bringing forth many profers of cooperation. The adjutant-general's offices of six states have already endorsed this effort of the security league.

Adjutant-General Presson of Maine, writes Col. Charles E. Lydecher, president of the National Security League: "We are pleased with your plan."

Maj. F. S. Hutchinson, of Adjutant-General Sherrill's office, New York, writes: "This office is glad to know that you are cooperating in this matter."

Maj. W. G. Murdock, of the Pennsylvania Adjutant-General's office, has offered to distribute copies of the Security League's instructions on the organization of its plan to all the local boards in that State.

Maj. W. S. Pealer, Ohio, said: "I wish to thank you for your cooperation in the organization of the preliminary training and instruction of men registered for draft."

Adjutant-General Clark of Missouri, said: "This department will render every possible service to this movement. I appreciate its importance and I want to do everything I can to help out."

Adjutant-General Huppman, Kansas, said: "I wish to assure you that this office will cooperate in any way possible in furthering this work."

The Security League idea is to perfect a definite organization at each local board throughout the country by means of which the registered young men will be given a course of training previous to their call which will teach them something of their duties as soldiers and how to take care of themselves.

The instruction classes of the young men under a captain to be selected by the chairman of the various local boards. The captains will procure the services of a retired or disabled army officer, who will supervise the military drill, and also a local clergyman and physician of standing, who will instruct the young men in the other important phases of the work ahead of them.

## ARMY DESERTERS FIRE ON POSSE

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—A troop of militia reserves, assisted by the United States deputy marshals and posses from Mingo and Wayne counties, on Thursday marched into the wastes of Mingo County, where a pitched battle with a band of army deserters and slackers was expected. In a fight with the deserters late on Wednesday, George Dillon, a deputy sheriff, and William Ellis, a deputized civilian, were killed.

A message from the Mingo County sheriff said the deserters had sent to the town of Breedon for aid for their wounded. The runner was captured. He told the posse that the deserters comprised men from Camps Lee, Taylor and Shelby and a number of draft evaders. An unidentified member of the posse, he said, was killed in Wednesday's fight.

Draft Evaders Held  
PORTLAND, Me.—Nearly 400 arrests have been made in the course of a concerted search for draft evaders in Maine cities, begun by agents of the Department of Justice. The agents, assisted by police officers in plain clothes, combed the cities of Portland, Biddeford, Saco, Lewiston, Auburn, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor. Seventy-five men were arrested in Portland.

Enemy Aliens Shot  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Seven enemy aliens of the third war prison camp at Ft. Douglas are in the post hospital, as the result of an attack upon a prison guard.

## AUTHORS' CLUB ASKED TO EXPEL W. B. HALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A petition requesting the expulsion of William Bayard Hale from membership in the Authors' League of America has been received by Ellis Parker Butler, chairman of the executive committee of the league. Clarence Smedley Thompson, who presented the petition, asked that Dr. Hale be expelled at the earliest possible moment, contending that "he is much less entitled to consideration than George Sylvester Viereck, who was recently expelled from membership as a German propagandist because he sought to hide the fact that he was acting as the paid agent of Germany."

## DRY-DOCK PLANNED FOR LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A government dry-dock at Los Angeles Harbor is assured through the visit of J. H. Roser, director of operations of the United States Shipping Board. This dry-dock will be a floating affair of steel and concrete, costing \$1,000,000, and will be capable of docking vessels up to 10,000 tons. The dock should be in operation within nine months after

the government gives the order to start work. Mr. Roser stated, and when in operation should furnish employment for 1200 men.

Consideration was also given to the project to widen the channel connecting the inner and outer harbors from 500 to 1000 feet, at a cost in excess of \$500,000. The government has already set aside \$240,000 as its share of the cost of the work, the city to furnish the remaining money needed. By this work, and the dredging to be done in connection therewith, the channel will furnish deep-water communication with many shipbuilding plants now engaged on government work.

Assurance has also been given by Capt. Charles T. Leeds, United States district engineer here, that \$130,350 will be made available by the government as its part of an appropriation for the connecting of Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors by a deep-water channel, as soon as the two cities have secured the rights of way, and shall set aside certain sums as a guarantee that the removal of flood-slitage will be prosecuted consistently.

## WOMEN UNITING ON CONSERVATION

State of Washington Canvass  
Proposes to Pledge Every  
Housewife in the 20 Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hundreds of women in the State of Washington have enlisted in a campaign for the conserving of man-power, capital and materials needed to win the war. Through the efforts of the women's section of the commercial economy committee of the State Council of Defense, a movement has been started and is now well under way to educate the women to an understanding of the seriousness of the present industrial situation which makes imperative the elimination of all luxuries.

Realizing that it is the women who do practically all of the buying for the homes and who therefore ultimately determine what the channels of industry shall be, the state committee is urging every housewife to enroll in the commercial economy program proposed by the government and formulated by the State Council of Defense.

In each of the 20 districts of the State of Washington a house-to-house canvass is being made and the housekeepers asked to sign the following pledge:

"We, the women shoppers of America, do solemnly pledge ourselves that, so far as our circumstances permit, we shall adhere strictly to the uniform purchasing plan which our State Council of Defense has evolved. This plan which we promise to follow includes: Shopping early in the day; accepting but one delivery a day; limiting our buying to those things which are essential to the well-being of ourselves and our families; carrying home purchases when we can do so without great inconvenience; patronizing only patriotic merchants; paying cash so far as possible and settling all accounts promptly every 30 days; encouraging merchants to eliminate all extravagant and wasteful service."

Already the state committee has done a great deal of educational work. Through the efforts of the district chairmen, the commercial economy plan has been presented to women's clubs and organizations, and a large percentage of these have enlisted in the movement for their summer war work.

The effect of the movement, according to those in charge, will be to place the home on a war basis, and so enable business and industry to get upon a war basis. A voluntary blockade will be created around waste and extravagance, and the man-power upon which the country's welfare so much depends will be conserved for essential labor.

One of the main objects of the commercial economy program is to create a war mood of thrift, and to engender a universal rivalry in doing without. It is explained that every commodity in use can be measured in terms of man-power. Women are being urged to buy things for service, and at the same time merchants are asked to do their part in purchasing for the fall trade, by offering women sensible clothing rather than costly fabrics and extreme, faddish styles.

## MEXICAN LABOR PLENTIFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Reports to the Texas State Department of Agriculture and the State Labor Commissioner's office indicate that since the federal restrictions governing the admission of Mexican laborers into Texas have been lightened, so many Mexicans have crossed the border into Texas that the labor situation along the border and in southern Texas has been relieved. The federal government has immigration agents at Eagle Pass, Laredo, Brownsville, El Paso and other ports of entry along the border to look after the Mexican labor situation, and the matter is being satisfactorily handled at this time.

## GIFT TO WAR DEPARTMENT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of War has accepted a gift to the War Department from Francis Bannerman of two six-inch 30-caliber guns, together with \$20,000 for the purpose of furnishing the guns with modern field carriages.

STANDARD OIL MAN PROMOTED  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Lauren J. Drake has been promoted from vice-president to president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds W. P. Cowan. Mr. Drake began service with the Standard Oil Company 42 years ago at Keokuk, Ia.

## ARCHANGEL THE KEY TO RUSSIAN EVENTS

(Continued from page one)

who have arrived at Irkutsk, and enabling the Government of Tomsk to insure an orderly régime for the 8,000,000 Russian settlers of Western Siberia, for exercising perhaps some influence beyond Ural, and for organizing the dispatch to Moscow of the surplus of wheat which probably exists in Siberian granaries, deprived so long of export facilities. The paper goes on to point to the superior importance of the Archangel expedition to that of the Russian Far East.

If, it says, Volodga is reached, the distance to Viatia, where the Soviet has been overthrown would be relatively small, as it would be to Kazan, which has been reached by the Tzecho-Slovak vanguard, with which a junction is important. Possible important political results may, the paper continues, proceed from the Western operation, which the Far Eastern operation would only later help to maintain by bringing to Russia resources which America and Japan can contribute.

At Perm and on the Volga, the Allied forces, serving as a kernel to the Russian elements would hold the Western outlet of the Trans-Siberian, which the Allied contingents will now endeavor to open up on the eastern side. The paper sees in the most recent action on the part of Japan a promise that action on that side will be taken with the rapidity and energy necessary, but owing to the delay which is inevitable on reaching the populated Russian districts from Manchuria, and the importance of not allowing Russia to feel abandoned, it points out that the activity of Japan does not dispense the Western Powers from devoting a sufficiently important support to their action in Northern Russia. Far from being secondary, the paper is of the opinion that, on the success of the Archangel expedition depends that of Japanese intervention.

## Reinforcements in the East

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a letter from Dr. Alfred Pacquet, dated Moscow, Aug. 14, which contains some items of interest. The letter states that it is asserted that reinforcements of 300,000 men have already gone to the Eastern front, while it reports a Samara paper as stating that Ufa was evacuated practically without fighting, as Lieutenant Machin, commanding the Soviet troops, belonged with his entire staff to a secret military section of the right social revolutionaries.

The Bolshevik plan to destroy the railways behind the Tzecho-Slovak front also failed, it adds. Almost all the members of the central committee of the right social revolutionaries, headed by Savinko, are said to be on the other side of the Tzecho-Slovak front, together with representatives of the Cadets, the latter continues, and the right social revolutionaries and cadets are reported to have reached a compromise concerning the composition of a future government, the former having declared their readiness to leave the leadership of the future government to the Bourgeois circles.

## Arrival at Vladivostok

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French cruiser Kersant has joined the other allied warships at Vladivostok. The cruiser arrived there on Aug. 13.

## Japanese Relief Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday)—An economic relief commission is being organized to proceed to Siberia.

## The Finnish Crown

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Finnish delegation has left Helsinki for Germany to offer the crown of Finland to a German Prince, who probably will be Duke Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

## French Envoy in Siberia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Government has, it is understood, appointed M. Regnault, former Ambassador at Tokyo, as representative of France at Vladivostok.

## Soviet Reply to Vatican

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A dispatch to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger from Moscow says the Soviet Government has replied to Pope Benedict that it is unable to comply with the Pontiff's request that the family of the former Emperor Nicholas be transferred to Spain. The reason given, according to the dispatch, is that there is no communication at present between Moscow and the place where the former imperial family is staying.

## Trained Laborer Officers

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Bolshevik headquarters has also issued a telegram from the first contingent of "trained laborer officers," sent from the headquarters to Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, pledging devotion "to the death" to him and the Bolshevik Government.

## Protest Against Minister

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miloshe Ivanovitch, who came to the United States as the head of a special mission from Montenegro, and who says he speaks for Jugo-Slavs in the United States and Europe, has filed a protest with the State Department against the acceptance by the United States of General Anto Gvozdenic as Minister from Montenegro. He as-

serted that the new minister is a personal representative of King Nicholas, regarded by the Jugo-Slavs as a traitor to his country. General Gvozdenic is on his way to Washington, and it was said in official quarters today that he would be received as the officially accredited minister of the Montenegro Government.

## STEEL'S PART IN WAR IS SHOWN

War Industries Board Chairman  
Refers to Product as "Neck of  
the Bottle," Industrially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, on Thursday referred to steel being "the neck of the bottle," industrially speaking. He meant the insistent war needs of steel, at home and abroad, the demands that increase every time estimates are made, and the difficulties of producing steel, which, as have been explained in these columns, are due to lack of by-product coal, and coke, more than to any other cause. There is plenty of pig iron and slag, but the coke which must be used with it to produce steel is lacking.

It was to consider the entire steel situation that a number of the most prominent men in the business met in Washington on Thursday in conference with representatives of the War Industries Board. The steel representatives included James E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company, A. G. Dinkey of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; John A. Topping of the Republic Steel and Iron Company and others. Mr. Baruch presided. There were also in attendance Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, Carl Gray, representing the Railroad Administration and Felix Frankfurter, representing the Department of Labor.

While the figures of the government steel requirements for the next six months were not given out, the estimates have been from 22,000,000 to slightly under 25,000,000 tons. Normal production for that period is only about 16,000,000 tons.

The problem therefore is to increase production and to cut off all uses of steel not absolutely required, always bearing in mind that the government must be served first.

The order of the government's needs was set down as that of the railroads first; shipbuilding second; War Department third, and Navy fourth.

## FLORIDA MAY TAX THE FRANCHISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—In an opinion given to the State Tax Commission, Van C. Swearingen, Attorney-General, by Charles O. Andrews, assistant, has pointed out the way by which franchises may be taxed in Florida without further legislative action. Attempts to pass a franchise tax law have failed in nearly every session of the legislature since 1901. These bills were always opposed by corporations enjoying franchises granted them by the people.

The Attorney-General was asked to advise the Tax Commissioners if the tax assessors of the various counties would be justified in taking into consideration the value of a franchise in arriving at the true value of property assessed by them under the mandate of the Constitution and the laws. The Attorney-General said: "It is my opinion that while the assessor would probably have the authority to take into consideration the value of a franchise, where it can be arrived at, when assessing the other property of a corporation or company owning a franchise, yet there is no statute in this State authorizing the taxing of a franchise as such or requiring the value of a franchise to be taken into consideration."

The laws of Florida direct the tax assessors to ascertain the true cash value of all real and personal property in the county and to assess it for taxation at its full cash value. The County Commissioners may equalize assessments. The Supreme Court has held that the discretion of an official, given discretionary powers by law, cannot be interfered with.

According to the Attorney-General, while no statute requires assessors to take into consideration the value of a franchise, assessors would probably have the authority to do so, where it can be arrived at when assessing the other property of a corporation.

## ADMISSION OF WAR REFUGEES ASKED

Joint Resolution to Allow Them  
to Come Into the United States  
Transmitted to Congress by  
President Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A joint resolution authorizing the admission into the United States of refugees driven from their own countries because of war conditions was transmitted to the Senate and House on Thursday by President Wilson.

The resolution was prepared by the Labor Department upon the recommendation of the State Department specifically to permit 1800 Serbian refugees, including 500 children, who sought refuge in Russia, to come to this country. A communication from President Wilson urged the passage of the resolution, which in the Senate was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

President Wilson transmitted a copy of a letter from acting Secretary of State Polk, saying:

"The State Department is informed that though England and France have received large numbers of Serbian refugees, it is the department's opinion that the admission of these Serbians into the United States would not only be a humane act, but would have a good moral effect in the Balkans." Under the resolution's provisions, the waiving of the immigration laws insofar as they affect the entrance of the refugees from war-ridden countries would remain in effect until six months after the war.

## BOY SCOUTS COUNCIL FOR NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—According to announcement made, following a meeting of the executive committee of the New Orleans Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a campaign to establish an Associate Council of the Boy Scouts of America in New Orleans, will be launched. The purpose of the campaign is to secure, through the membership that will be taken in, a regular fund, with which to enlarge the work of the scouts in New Orleans and throughout the State.

There are now over 1000 Boy Scouts in New Orleans, and the membership is growing steadily, but leaders of the movement are hindered by having no regular fund upon which to depend. There will be several classes of membership in the associate council, ranging from \$1000 to \$5. Members of the council will be entitled to representation in the governing body of the Boy Scouts, and will be in a sense the civic sponsors of the New Orleans Boy Scout movement.

The plan has the endorsement of Mayor Behrman, and leaders in the Red Cross and other organizations, who have declared themselves willing to further the movement in every possible way.

## SHRIMP CANNERS SHORT OF HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—According to Mrs. Olivia Blanchard, director of the United States Government Employment Bureau, women's division in New Orleans, hundreds of women are in demand for work in factories and whole families could find employment in the shrimp canneries across the lake. Mrs. Blanchard said: "The shrimp canneries across the lake offer good pay, and whole families might go there for diversion as well as for employment. After the shrimp are canned, the oyster season will be upon us, and the work could go steadily on. Transportation is furnished those desiring employment."

## LIMIT URGED ON CANDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominently displayed in many retail confectionery establishments in this city, are signs requesting purchasers to limit their buying of candy to one pound only at a time, unless such purchases are to be sent to the men and women in the nation's service. The Association of Manufacturers of Confectionery and Chocolate of the State of New York have passed resolutions urging the public to heed this request, as their allowance of sugar has been cut down 50 per cent.



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## ATTITUDE OF LABOR TO WAR IN FRANCE

Opposition to Intervention in Russia Expressed by Conference—Resolution Favors Organization of Society of Nations

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 20.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was intended that there should be two general divisions of the work of the Congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail, one being the discussion of war and general policy, and the other that of the important economic questions with which workers of all classes are now assailed. From the outset, however, there was a disposition to make the discussion keen and personal, and the result was that at the end of the period allotted to the Congress, four days, only the big political question had been dealt with. As usual one of the chief objects was to find a formula upon which the greatest number would be agreed, and at the outset a committee of seven members was appointed to prepare the necessary motions.

After some routine business had been disposed of, a presidential address was delivered by M. Bled, and all went well for a time, but from the moment that he referred to the attitude of the syndical defense committee, the spirit of tumult was awakened, and it dominated almost the whole of the proceedings afterward. Half way through, the foremost Labor and Socialist organ was led to deplore the fact that the Congress was not fulfilling expectations, and that the interests of the working classes, as it said, would suffer for the fact that the proceedings had degenerated into a scene of brutality the renewal of which unhappily a general censure might not perhaps be able to prevent. These incidents, it said, proved that there could only be serious deliberation, making for authoritative action, when order and discipline were preserved and respect was paid to the right of each delegate to express the thoughts of himself and those whom he represented. However, it hoped for better things. A confession of this kind, inevitable as it was in the circumstances, is not a common thing, nor was it agreeable to the parties concerned.

One or two delegates pleaded that attention should quickly be given to the pressing economic questions which they considered were of far greater importance to the working classes than the political attitude of the C. G. T. Others, however, particularly M. Bourderon of the Coopers, did not share this view, and there was a loud demand that without delay M. Jouxhaux should mount the tribune and make a speech on the confederal attitude during the war. M. Jouxhaux protested against the stupidity of such a proposal, as the whole subject had been dealt with in close detail in a special and very lengthy report which had been sent to every branch. He wished to know if they really desired him in effect to read through that long volume which the delegates had had the fullest opportunity of considering. This protest carried, and then M. Bourderon, a Minoritaire, began to speak. Though his first words were that he would be brief, he spoke for a couple of hours and traversed innumerable points in war policy from the beginning to the present time. In the course of his speech he referred to certain interviews which had taken place, early in the war, between leading French and German Socialists, and endeavored to show that the latter were fully disposed to adopt the view of the French minoritaires. While he was expressing these sentiments a crash, the particular sound of which is quite familiar in Paris now, was heard; it was the explosion of a shell from the German long range gun. "Hark!" shouted a voice from the body of the hall, "your German comrades are sending their delegates to you!"

Referring again to those interviews at Bern, M. Bourderon reproached M. Jouxhaux with not having properly informed the executive committee of the proceedings, the general secretary retorting vehemently that if he had said nothing it was because he had undertaken not to repeat the conversations he had with Mr. Kantsky and Mr. Bernstein lest the latter should be prosecuted by the German Government.

One of the railwaymen's representatives, M. Sigrand, a Minoritaire, was speaking when a stormy scene was provoked by a short and very personal retort he gave to an interrupter. At once sides were taken, and when someone shouted out, "Where were you during the strike of 1910?" the noisy proceedings were directed to an old and almost forgotten grievance associated with this matter. M. Jouxhaux tried hard to quiet the gathering, but it was some time before order was restored, and then when M. Sigrand wished to resume his discourse the delegation would have none of it. M. Frossard of Belfort, a broad-minded Minoritaire, who could see some good in the attitude of the Majoritaires, had a better hearing. On the question of the passports, he declared that they ought to demand them and say to the government that if they did not grant them a great crisis would be precipitated upon the country and the responsibility would rest with them. As to Russia, he said that before sending troops to the Russian front they must think first of all about defending Paris.

During the whole of the proceedings of the Congress the subject of discussion shifted quickly and casually from point to point over the general field of war questions and problems, and there were other scenes.

On one occasion blows were exchanged among excited delegates and an ink bottle was flung across the hall, falling near the platform and doing damage to the clothing of lady journalists who were taking notes. M. Merheim had an afternoon to himself. He said that at the time of the great offensive his thoughts were of the thousands of men who suffered; now also they were directed toward the trial which had just begun before the High Court, a trial which was not that of a man, but of the entire working class. At this there were cries of "Vive Malvy!" M. Merheim said a delegate had remarked that they sought their inspiration among the masses, but he answered No, because it was not possible, the mass being unconsciously for peace at any price; it was necessary that its tendencies should be opposed. Being unorganized, and deceiving itself, it would be capable of turning itself against those who wished to obtain peace through a powerful organization. He would leave to those who had the responsibility for war the responsibility for peace, but he would cry, "No peace if it was not the peace of peoples in a reconciled humanity." M. Jouxhaux defended the action of the executive, and eventually the chief motion was submitted.

This resolution, after some preliminary dealing with domestic affairs, declared that the debates had proved that the syndicalist organizations, and the C. G. T., which was the national expression of them, had been inspired exclusively by regard for the interests of the working classes and of the peace of the world, and expressed confidence in them accordingly. It ratified resolutions passed at the Clermont-Ferrand conference, when the continuation of secret diplomacy and transactions carried through without the people's knowledge were condemned, and demanded that the people should be acquainted with the terms on which a general peace, just and durable, might be concluded, such conditions to embrace the following: No annexations; the right of peoples to control their own affairs; the re-establishment in their independence and territorial integrity of the countries at present occupied; reparation for the damage done; no war indemnities; no economic war to succeed hostilities; freedom of the seas; the establishment of compulsory arbitration to settle international differences; the constitution of the Society of Nations, these conditions being defined by President Wilson, by the Russian revolution at its beginning, and confirmed by all the inter-allied and international declarations and even by Zimmerwald. It reminded the workers that the obtaining of the passports already demanded by the conference of Clermont-Ferrand, depended largely upon their strong and disciplined action, assisting the C. G. T. to endeavor with all its strength and with all the means at its disposal, to impose upon the government by a combined demonstration, if necessary, the proletarian desires so long expressed. It declared itself against armed intervention by the Entente nations in Russia, if against the will of the Russian people themselves, and finally appealed to all working class organizations to act methodically so that recognition of the rights of labor might be universally imposed. This motion secured a large majority, 908 voting for it and 253 against, while there were 46 abstentions.

### FURNITURE STANDARDIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Furniture manufacturers here to attend the annual convention of the Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers Association, brought the news that tables, chairs, buffets, beds and other articles of furniture will be made more simply, and in only four or five standardized sizes and styles, until after the war. This step is to be taken by the government to conserve labor, materials and fuel, it was said. Brass beds will be entirely eliminated, while metal will be substituted by wood wherever possible. Mohair and wool tapestries will be barred.

### ENEMY ALIEN ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Threats against his sons, should they enlist in the American forces, resulted in the arrest of William England, a baker, and his internment as an enemy alien. He has lived in the United States for 30 years, but has never renounced his German citizenship. He has refused to write to one son who was drafted, and is at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.

## NEW ZEALAND AND AFTER-WAR PERIOD

Banker Explains That Present Inflation of Prices Will Give Place to Lower Prices Through Decrease in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Declaring that New Zealand must prepare by strict economy, greater industry, and increased production, for the critical period which would follow the cessation of artificial war prosperity, Mr. Harold Beauchamp, chairman of directors of the Bank of New Zealand, recently made an interesting and important analysis of the Dominion's present and future financial position.

The huge sum raised by the New Zealand Government for war purposes were being largely spent, he said, within the Dominion, creating an artificial prosperity which could not be expected to last longer than the expenditure of the borrowed money which caused it. For instance, deposits in the banks of the Dominion, excluding government deposits, had increased in the four years covered by the war by £11,475,248, equal to 47.75 per cent. In the same four-year period, the advances and discounts had risen by £5,651,145, or not quite 24 per cent. The expansion in the advances mainly occurred during the last two years and might be attributed almost, if not entirely, to the lack of shipping facilities, which had necessitated the holding of produce for longer periods than usual in the Dominion. In the absence of fresh undertakings, the incoming proceeds of produce sold at high prices, the Imperial Government had paid more than £64,000,000 for New Zealand products up to May, 1918—had enabled substantial reductions to be made in liabilities. The mortgages registered in New Zealand during the year ended March 31, 1918, were nearly £3,000,000 less than for the preceding year.

Dealing with post-war conditions, Mr. Beauchamp said that there would continue to be a demand for New Zealand meat, butter, cheese, and other products but not at the prices now ruling, as the customers would not have the same purchasing power. Wool seemed likely to be in better demand than than some of the other products, as stocks of woolen goods all over the world would be at a low ebb. Before the war, Germany was a large purchaser of New Zealand wool, but her purchasing power in the future was bound to be very restricted, apart from the possibility of an economic boycott by the Allies. This partial disappearance of Germany as a wool buyer would possibly be made up for by the demands of American and Japanese merchants. A factor which must be remembered was the extent to which shoddy would figure in the new fabrics and materials. The discarded woolen clothing of the soldiers was being bought up in the West Riding, and when the war ends there would be an enormous amount of these goods turned over to the English mills, thus checking the price for raw material.

"We may anticipate a substantial drop in values of butter," said Mr. Beauchamp, "after the termination of hostilities. With lessened importation into Great Britain there has been a great increase in price, and this has stimulated enormously the manufacture and sale of margarine, the quality of which by expert treatment, has vastly improved. Thousands of erstwhile consumers of butter have become accustomed to margarine and these are not likely to revert to butter if the price of the latter be fixed at too high a figure. Moreover with the return of hundreds of thousands of men to civil life and the discharge of a large number of women now engaged on munition and other work we may reasonably look for an appreciable contraction in the spending power of the people, and this will undoubtedly compel them to economize by using margarine. Cheese, it is thought, will be in a better position than butter, as the troops will have become accustomed to it and will continue to use it in civil life. The demand for meat, especially beef, will continue high until the shortage in flocks and herds is overcome."

Mr. Beauchamp recognized that New Zealand would be obliged after the war to rely on its own financial

resources, which would have a good effect in forcing the Dominion to be more self-reliant. In addition to a national debt which is already £150,000,000 and will be much more before peace comes, New Zealand must face heavy burdens in the shape of war pensions, etc., and war-time taxation is not likely to be reduced.

Summarizing the steps which he considered necessary to cope successfully with the conditions ahead, Mr. Beauchamp pointed to the need for expert and intensive farming, necessitating small holdings and closer settlement, and the breaking in of unused land. Such manufactures as existed in New Zealand must eliminate unprofitable and out-of-date methods and introduce better and more economical means of production. New combinations of national importance were likely to operate in the commercial war which might be expected to follow peace, and these combinations would not be merely based on price agreements or monopoly, but would be cooperative and designed to cheapen production while conserving quality. In this new scheme of things capital and labor must work together in harmony for mutual benefit. A Bureau of Industry and Commerce would be desirable for fostering confidence between the two parties.

"Get the workmen to understand," continued the speaker, "that high wages are caused by increased production, that increased production tends to cheapen goods and so lowers the cost of living; that the workers cannot greatly and permanently improve their position except by an increase in the efficiency and output of their labor."

### LAFAYETTE DAY APPEALS SENT OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In pursuance of its plan to have the Lafayette anniversary fittingly celebrated in the United States this year, the American Defense Society has sent a letter to the Governor of every State in the Union, requesting that this day—Sept. 6—which is also the anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne, be fittingly honored.

The letter points out that Lafayette was the champion of the same ideals of freedom as those for which American soldiers are now fighting in France, and urges each Governor to issue a proclamation to the people of his State to do all in his power to see that on that date Lafayette's memory is honored and the glorious achievements on the Marne suitably commemorated.

### TEXTBOOK OUTPUT ORDERED REDUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of school and college textbooks must be reduced to fifty per cent or less of normal for the period of the war to conserve paper, according to an order issued on Thursday by the War Industries Board. Use of certain papers such as the coated grade is prohibited except in cases of printing necessity. The board advises schools and colleges against making any change in textbooks except where the books now in use clearly are unsuited to the needs of the schools. Book publishers are ordered to substitute price lists of an abbreviated form for catalogues. Revisions of old books are not to be considered as new books.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE  
DURHAM, N. H.—Residents from all sections of New Hampshire, particularly the rural districts, came here Thursday, as the guests of New Hampshire College, for an outing and field day. The object was to bring the people of the State into closer touch with the state institution. The soldiers in training at the college were an added attraction. The program included an inspection of buildings, equipment and the army camp, followed by a basket lunch, athletic events and speaking.

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## EXPLOITING WATER POWER IN TASMANIA

Large Plants for Manufacture of White Lead and Zinc Will Use the State's Water Supply in the Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tasmania.—The development by the Tasmanian Government of the State's water power for the generation of electricity is opening the way for the establishment of all sorts of important industrial enterprises.

As the direct result of cheap power being made available, three big companies will undertake the production of electrolytic zinc. One of these, as previously stated in The Christian Science Monitor, has commenced operations at Hobart; plant for one of the other companies will shortly arrive, and a power scheme to enable the third company to begin on a big scale is in process of development. Works for the manufacture of carbide have recently started; a factory for the manufacture of electrodes is in course of erection; two or three important new woolen mills financed by English capital are to be erected as soon as the necessary permit can be obtained for the making of the machinery. Cement works are contemplated, and another enterprise of great importance is shortly to be established—a factory for the manufacture of white lead.

Mr. James Githam, representing a syndicate, has just arrived from England in connection with the latter project. This syndicate holds patent rights for the manufacture of white lead, and the material has been used very largely by the British Government in various departments and has stood the test well.

From the information that he had been able to gather, Mr. Githam considered that Tasmania should offer the cheapest electric power in the world. His syndicate entered into a contract with the Tasmanian Government to supply 400 horsepower for a start at a farthing a unit, with an additional 1500 horsepower later on at a still lower rate. The first price, it was estimated, would halve the cost of the finished article. Galena was always purchasable in Tasmania at about £5 below the current price in England, and it was particularly suitable for the company's purposes. Land for building purposes was cheap, and shipping and railway facilities were good for inter-state and overseas trade. The Australian market absorbed about 12,000 tons of white lead annually. Australia was practically a non-producer, stocks were at present non-existent, and it was hoped to capture this market.

With the cheap electric power, and the cheap, suitable galena available in Tasmania, Mr. Githam and his directors believed that it was possible eventually to supply the markets of the world from their Tasmanian works. The output at the start would be 700 tons a month. Tasmania could easily supply all the ore required for

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the start, but once the bigger scheme was entered upon it would be necessary to draw supplies from Broken Hill (New South Wales) and Queensland. Machinery and plant were on the way, and it was hoped to have the first furnace at work by the end of this year.

### A SIX-CENT FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Mayor Gale has announced his decision not to sign the civic by-law conferring power on the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which owns and operates the street-railway system to charge a six-cent fare until the company reduces the cost of light and power. At the time of the street-railway men's strike a few weeks ago, the company agreed to meet the demands of the men in full on the understanding that the City Council would grant power to charge higher fares. The council passed the necessary by-law, with Mayor Gale opposing. The by-law carried by a vote of four to three, one alderman being away. The Mayor was not allowed to vote, there not being a tie. The company threatens to cease operation of the system if the by-law is not finally passed, and His Worship has appealed to the Attorney-General's department to prevent this threat being carried out. In the meantime, a number of citizens are refusing to pay the extra cent on the cars. Legal actions are inevitable unless amicable agreement is reached soon. If light and power charges are materially reduced, Mayor Gale will sign the by-law.

### SINN FEIN MOVEMENT IN BUTTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—The Sinn Fein movement in Butte has quieted down, but not disappeared, according to observers here, because of the strict measures of the United States Government against seditious talk. A short time ago, a Miss O'Brennan of Dublin, Ireland, lectured in one of the local theaters to a large audience on the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland. She made an appeal for the United States to intercede in behalf of Ireland for its freedom before the close of the war.

### DRAFT EVADERS ARRESTED

PORTLAND, Me.—Nearly 400 arrests were made Wednesday, in the course of a concerted search for draft evaders in Maine cities, by agents of the Department of Justice. The agents, assisted by police officers in plain clothes, combed the cities of Portland, Biddeford, Saco, Lewiston, Auburn, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor. Seventy-five men were arrested in Portland.

## BITUMINOUS COAL DEFICIT IS GROWING

Estimates Place August Production at 1,250,000 Tons Below Requirements, While July Was 1,000,000 Below

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is estimated that there will be a deficit of about 1,250,000 tons in the August output of bituminous coal, according to the schedule of the Fuel Administration. The July output was 1,000,000 tons below the mark.

"Estimates made at the beginning of the coal year for the tonnage of fuel necessary for essential uses have proved to be too low, the latest revised figures showing that every possible effort will have to be made by the coal-mining industry if the war program is not to suffer a setback," says Coal Age in its weekly review of the coal market, adding that the original navy requirements for the year were estimated at 3,500,000 net tons, but it is now believed that at least 8,000,000 tons will be needed. The needs of the shipyards, too, because of the speeding up of production, have been increased by 3,000,000 tons. As for bunker fuel, the amount required for that has increased from 13,500,000 to 21,000,000 tons. Also, much more coal than was planned for will be needed for maintaining a number of industries which are now operating on a 24-hour basis.

Car shortage and labor unrest, chiefly the former, are believed to be the causes to which the decreased output is attributable, which continues: "Record production can only be achieved when the railroads manage to keep an adequate number of empty coal cars moving to the mines and the transportation of loaded cars is speeded up."

Anthracite coal, however, is being mined in excess of the quantity mined last year, it is stated, and that despite reduced labor forces.

"Nothing should be tolerated that will interfere with anthracite production if the public is to be supplied with coal," continues this article. "There is evidence that Hun propaganda is rife in the hard-coal regions—in the shape of both covert and open acts calculated to create discord in the labor ranks. The mining force should by every possible means be maintained at its present figure, whether against the draft or other depleting agencies."



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## SECTARIAN ISSUE SQUARELY JOINED

**Detroit Probate Court Aspirant  
Wages Campaign in Opposi-  
tion to Alleged Favoritism to  
Roman Catholic Societies**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—One of the bitter fights against the Roman Catholic influence in the approaching election, growing out of the enactment of a city ordinance which seeks to curb the circulation of publications attacking that church, is that waged for Judge of Probate of Wayne County. Royal F. Sweet is making a vigorous campaign for the Republican nomination on a platform attacking the House of the Good Shepherd and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, two Roman Catholic organizations which have been active in obtaining charge of children from the Probate Court.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society was given a \$30,000 quota in the recent Detroit patriotic fund drive, and is allowed to have free office space in a public building of Wayne County. No Protestant organization has such a privilege.

Mr. Sweet's platform pledges impartial treatment for children. In part it reads:

"No children will be turned over to any society to be farmed out, as in the days of slavery before the Civil War, and as has been the practice here in our courts for the past four years, allowing such society to reap a rich harvest from the fruits of such labor. I shall see that instead of these children being sold out at paltry sums, they shall be placed where they can obtain a true American education in our public schools.

"No semi-professional religious organizations shall have free office space in one of Wayne County's public buildings at the expense of the tax payers, nor shall such organizations govern me in my decisions."

One of the present probate judges is the brother of a Roman Catholic priest.

Herman F. Zink, the only alderman who objected to the passage of the ordinance attempting to shield Roman Catholics from printed criticism, is endorsed by the Wayne County Civic Association for the new nine-man council.

Manfred H. Herrmann, for sheriff, is another of the anti-Roman Catholic candidates for whom a most active campaign is being waged.

The city ordinance 586, in issue, through which Roman Catholics are attempting to smother published criticism of their political activity, was not inactive with this solely in view. While the public controversy rages over this issue, the far more important point to the Roman Catholics is that a determined fight is being waged against the parochial school system. In a desperate effort to secure a weapon against the movement to eliminate the parochial schools, the Roman Catholics abandoned all pretenses at hiding their political activity and boldly invaded the Common Council and forced through the ordinance, which attempts to prohibit the sale or distribution of publications attacking a religion, by sheer weight of numbers in a packed meeting.

The Wayne County Civic Association was incorporated more than a year ago to reform political and social institutions. Its confessed object is to secure legislation that will eliminate parochial schools. In Michigan but two large classes would be hit, the Roman Catholic and German Lutheran institutions.

Loyal sentiment makes the State almost unanimous against the German schools, except in a few isolated rural communities which were entirely settled by Germans. The boldness with which Roman Catholic influences have sought to curb the movement has turned public sentiment against the Roman Catholic institutions even more than it would ordinarily have been.

The Civic Association is waging its campaign on a clean-cut issue of Americanism. Its literature sets forth that the parochial schools of all classes, through foreign language or the doctrine of a religious hierarchy, are undemocratic. Many of the Roman Catholic schools are Polish-language institutions.

The movement against the Roman Catholic schools was born of the bold demands from publications of this sort for public support for their schools. This is, of course, unconstitutional, but the Constitution itself does not embarrass the Roman Catholics, as they overlooked the federal and Michigan constitutions, which provide for freedom of the press and religious criticism, in drafting their ordinance.

The Wayne County Civic Association, through the initiative law, plans to submit a constitutional amendment in Michigan as soon as the war is over. The necessary signatures are in hand, the association leaders claim, and the only reason the issue did not come up at the approaching election is that the enforcement of the law during the war would be impossible in Detroit, where thousands of children attend parochial schools, until the end of the war, when building more public schools will be possible.

The local ordinance, now used to silence publications criticizing Roman Catholic political activity, will, without doubt, be turned on the literature attacking the Roman Catholic school system in the constitutional-amendment fight, if the ordinance is upheld.

## JEWISH HOLIDAY FURLONGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Col. Harry Cutler, chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, has received a letter from the Third Assistant Secretary of War, stating that furloughs for holidays will be granted to men of Jewish

faith. The order sent to the Adjutant-General reads as follows:

"The Secretary of War desires that furloughs be granted to members of the Jewish faith for the New Year, from noon, Sept. 6, to the morning of Sept. 9, and for the Day of Atonement, from noon, Sept. 14, to the morning of Sept. 17, if it does not interfere with the public service. If military necessity prevents the grant of furloughs, provision should be made for them to hold divine services wherever possible on the days mentioned."

## CITY OF LA PAZ ASKS LIQUOR CURB

**Excessive Use of Alcohol Is  
Shown in Part, by Records of  
the Police—Newspapers De-  
mand Sunday Enforcement**

By special correspondent The Christian  
Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The statistics published with regard to the ravages being caused by drunkenness in the city of La Paz have aroused general attention. The figures were furnished to the Bolivian newspapers by the Minister of Justice, the director of the penitentiary, and the police of this city.

The number of drunkards detained in the cells of the central prison during 1917 was enormous, especially considering that not all drinkers are arrested, but only those who make trouble. According to the police statistics, 9394 men and 4829 women were arrested for drunkenness last year, making a total of 14,223, which represents 14.22 per cent on the 100,000 inhabitants of La Paz.

Reckoning, without exaggeration, that an equal number escaped the police records, it would bring the figures up to 28,446, making it appear that nearly 30 per cent of the population indulged to excess within the year.

During the same year, 46 persons are proved to have succumbed to alcoholic poisoning, as shown by the mortality statistics, which do not mention deaths caused by other diseases of alcoholic origin, which it is reasonable to suppose would show high figures.

Undoubtedly the figures given above are incomplete, since it would be necessary to know the spread of crime under the influence of alcoholic drink, and also the average consumption of liquor per inhabitant, in order to give a more or less accurate index of the gravity of this vice, which is causing such social and economic damage.

The principal newspapers of La Paz are waging an active anti-alcohol campaign, and urge the enforcing of the law to oblige the saloons to close on Sundays and holidays, if it is not possible to close them from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, as one of the means of combating the scourge.

## PROHIBITION MAY BE ONLY OHIO ISSUE

**Republican Candidate Stands on  
Dry Platform and Convention  
Is Expected to Indorse It**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—The liquor question probably will be the principal and perhaps the only issue in the Ohio state campaign this year.

This is brought about by the nomination of former Gov. Frank B. Willis of Delaware, O., by a large majority, 60,000, on the Republican ticket. He has announced he will make his campaign for Governor on the prohibition issue. The State Legislature, it is admitted, will be dry in both houses, regardless of whether it is Democratic or Republican. This insures ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

It is claimed that 200 of the 360 delegates to the republican state platform convention are dry. For this reason a prohibition plank in the Republican platform is expected. The convention is to be held on Aug. 27 and 28. It is not known what the Democrats, meeting in convention Aug. 29 will do. Gov. James M. Cox, candidate for reelection, has not indicated his stand. Many believe the Democrats will wait to see what the Republican convention will do. If it puts out a prohibition platform, the Democrats may do likewise with a view to eliminating the prohibition issue and making the campaign as far as possible one without an issue.

Adoption of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution is generally expected. Drys believe their cause will be aided greatly if both political parties, as is possible, will indorse prohibition.

## MOONEY CASE TO GO TO SUPREME COURT

United Press via The Christian Science  
Monitor Leased Wires

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Thomas Mooney case will be appealed at once to the Supreme Court of the United States, defense attorneys announced on Thursday. W. Bourke Cockran, New York attorney, who conducted Mooney's defense will make the appeal. The announcement followed the action of the State Supreme Court late on Wednesday in refusing a rehearing of Mooney's appeal on a writ of coram nobis. The contention of the defense is the discovery of alleged perjured evidence in the trial of Mooney for complicity in the preparedness parade bombings of July 22, 1916. The Supreme Court refused the new trial on the ground that perjury discovered after a case has been tried is not cause for retrial.

## GREAT PROHIBITION PARADE IN LONDON

**Large Number of Women March  
in Procession and Demand  
Prohibition of Liquor Traffic  
During War—Silence of Press**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The organizers of the big London women's demonstration to appeal, in the words of the resolution, to His Majesty's Government to enact prohibition of the liquor traffic during the war and the period of demobilization, are to be congratulated on the success of their enterprise. That they had to do their work without the powerful cooperation of the press speaks well of the courage and enthusiasm of the demonstration committee, of which Mrs. Pereira, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, and the Lady Cecilia Roberts were respectively president and hon. treasurer. It is to be regretted that the London dailies preserved an obstinate silence on the subject of the demonstration both before and after the event, and no mention was made of it even in the columns preserved for notices of public meetings.

Several thousand women, representatives of a score or so of temperance societies and many others unconnected with any organization, assembled on the Victoria Embankment and lined up in a procession four deep, stretching roughly from the Hungerford Bridge at Charing Cross right down to the Waterloo Bridge. For some reason it had been decided not to hold a meeting in Hyde Park, and the resolution, instead of being put from several platforms in the park, as originally intended, was displayed in Trafalgar Square on a huge banner, close to the Le Sueur statue of King Charles I. now, in its air-raid protection, looking like nothing so much as a gigantic sentry box of corrugated iron. Each group of women as they filed past the resolution held up the right hand in token of their approval.

Quite a number of people had gathered to see the procession start. Several covered brakes led the way, closely followed by the women on foot. Numerous flags and banners added a gay touch to the procession, and hundreds of placards were carried bearing mottoes such as, "Canada has it, America wants it. What will Great Britain do?" "Prohibition means sober cities when the boys come home." "More food is destroyed in drink than by the U-boats." "Do right and fear nothing."

As the procession wound its way up Northumberland avenue and out into Trafalgar Square, Nelson looked down from his towering column on the ranks of women marshaled to strike a blow for a victory infinitely greater than any Britain's naval hero ever fought and won. The marching women were, for the most part, received in silence by the crowds lining the streets. Neither approval nor dissent was emphatically expressed, but there was a certain thoughtful silence, noticeable on the faces of the onlookers, as if they realized, in some measure, the significance of the women's demand. Few signs of greeting were given as the procession tramped along, but in Piccadilly a native Indian officer stood stiffly at the salute as the women passed, and from a second-floor window two white handkerchiefs fluttered their welcome, and a hundred hands waved gayly in response to the signal as the procession passed along.

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## AMERICAN FELT COMPANY FINED

**Penalties Imposed for Violation  
of Labor Laws Relating to  
Employment of Minors**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industries announced on Thursday that as the result of prosecutions instituted by the board, the American Felt Company had been fined \$220 in three district courts for violation of the labor laws relating to the employment of minors.

One fine of \$100 was imposed in the Franklin District Court for working minors under 16 years of age from 4:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. The American Felt Company had filed a petition with the state board asking approval of such hours for the minor help, but, according to the investigators, the company instituted the hours without waiting for any action by the board.

In the West Roxbury court the company was fined \$100 for working a minor under 18 years for 24 hours with half an hour for lunch. In imposing the fine, Judge J. H. Brackett said that the main interest of the company was in production, and that the interest of their help gave the company little concern.

A fine of \$20 was paid by the Roxbury Carpet Company, a subsidiary company, in the Roxbury court, for labor violations.

## SALOON CLOSING LAWS IGNORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Conditions in the towns of St. Clair County, Ill., are such that little attention is being paid to the Sunday closing law and saloons are operating on Sunday under the protection of county and municipal authorities. Roadhouses and other resorts are making little or no effort whatsoever to comply with the state laws designating the opening

and closing hours of places dispensing liquors.

Investigations show that practically no heed is paid to laws prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors of both sexes. Automobiles filled with St. Louisans cross the various bridges at all hours on Sunday going and coming from the wet places that plentifully sprinkle the East Side. On one street car line it has been necessary to operate suburban cars on a nine-minute schedule in order to accommodate the great number of St. Louisans who travel into the wet territory on Sunday.

In most of the towns of the county the saloons have been opened on Sunday from time immemorial. Mayor Duval of Belleville stated that the saloons have been open "on Sunday for a hundred years because it is the wish of the people." The State's Attorney of St. Clair County, Herbert Schumleffel, stated that Belleville has been open on Sundays for 60 years, and that although it is contrary to state law, he says that he believes there is no harm in these places being opened if they are conducted in an orderly manner. Protests have been made by the military authorities at Scott Field, a few miles from Belleville, against the presence of the saloons, which attract many soldiers. They are served with soft drinks only, it is declared.

In Fairmont City, a town of about 600 persons, there are 15 saloons, open on Sunday. The mayor explains that they are open "because it is customary."

## LOSS OF SALOONS AIDS SANTA CLARA

**Places Formerly Occupied by  
Liquor Dealers Are Rapidly  
Transformed — Business of  
Criminal Courts Almost Nil**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Commenting on the changed conditions in San Jose, F. L. Foster, for many years a newspaper man in that city, now assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and secretary-treasurer of the Santa Clara County National Farm Loan Association, said: "The improvement, both morally and materially, in this city since the saloons were voted out of existence, is marked to a pronounced degree. San Jose has a population of 50,000, and it had the large proportion of saloons usual in western cities. Since the saloons were eliminated the criminal business in the police court and the justice's court has been reduced almost to zero, and never in the history of the county have there been so few prisoners in the city prison or in the county jail."

"Some of the places formerly occupied as saloons are now vacant, but they are rapidly filling up for legitimate business. Some of them are conducted by their former proprietors for the sale of soft drinks and as cafeterias for business men, and many of them have been transformed into attractive stores. Just a few illustrations: The saloon at the northwest corner of Market and Post streets is now a neat store; the saloon at the northwest corner of Market and Santa Clara streets, now office and salesrooms for Norwalk tires; the saloon at 83 West Santa Clara Street, now soft drinks and cafeteria; the saloon at 11 South First Street, now remodeled and made a portion of one of the largest jewelry stores in the State; the saloon at 21 South First Street, now a confectionery and ice cream store; the saloon at 97 North First Street, now Briscoe Service, Miller tires; the saloon at 9 North Market Street, now a restaurant; the saloon at 109 South Market Street, now a store; the saloon at 84 East Santa Clara Street, now home cooking bakery. Others could be mentioned, for this does not complete the list. With modern fronts and up-to-date store fixtures and furniture, these transformed saloon places add materially to the attractiveness of the business streets and, in striking contrast to their former appearance, they are suggestive to the passers-by of business enterprise and prosperity."

"The city of Santa Clara recently voted out the saloons, and the great majority of the cities and towns in the county are now saloonless."

## PLANTERS PROTEST GINNING CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A special convention of the Farmers Union of Georgia was held recently at Atlanta, called by J. H. Mills, president of the Union, as a result of the convention held here recently by the Georgia Ginners Association, when it was proposed to recommend the price for ginning of 75 cents a 100 pounds of lint cotton. Resolutions were passed at the convention protesting against the price of 75 cents a 100 for ginning as recommended by the ginners, and calling upon the Federal Food Administration to fix a price of 60 cents a 100 for ginning short staple cotton and \$125 a 100 for long staple.

A committee was appointed to present the farmers' claim to the Food Administration and urge that if a maximum price for ginning is fixed by the federal authorities, the 60-cent basis be established.

According to Mr. Mills, while the meeting of the ginners was supposed to include representation from the agricultural interests of Georgia, there were actually present only two farmers, and those were financially interested in ginning establishments.

## BREWERS MAKING PLEA TO PATRIOTISM

**Wisconsin Liquor Interests Say  
State Left by Its 100,000 Men  
in France Should Not Be  
Altered in Their Absence**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Trades Union Liberty League, an anti-prohibition organization which has been used advantageously by the brewing interests in Wisconsin on divers occasions, and which at its recent annual convention adopted a resolution in opposition to the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment, has rallied to the support of the Wisconsin Brewers Association, which is endeavoring to prevent the nomination of a dry legislature at the approaching state-wide primaries.

The Trades Union Liberty League is headquartered in Brisbane Hall, also headquarters for the Federated Trades Council and the Milwaukee Leader, Socialist organ. As a part of its campaign in behalf of the liquor interests, the league has placarded hundreds of saloons in Milwaukee and through the State, with red, white and blue pennants. The posters read: "Don't forget if you adopt prohibition now, and it is found to be unsatisfactory, it will not be possible to return to state rights. The Trades Union Liberty League is opposed to prohibition or the passage of any law that will interfere with the personal liberty or economic welfare of the workman."

While it is self evident that the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League is appealing to the voters to support prohibitionists for the State Legislature as a patriotic duty, submitting concrete facts to show the economic saving and necessity of war-time prohibition, the Wisconsin Brewers' Association on the other hand is asking the voters to turn down prohibition as a patriotic obligation. In a conspicuous advertisement now running in many state newspapers, the brewers' association says: "Forty-six thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven Wisconsin men were in the United States army service on May 1, 1918. (Adjutant-general's office report.) Fully as many more badgers are enrolled in the United States Navy, the marine corps, volunteer engineer regiments, medical units, etc. It is safe to say that at this time 100,000 Wisconsin men have quit their homes and labors, and are serving in the field under the Stars and Stripes. These patriots have left all their home interests in your hands in the confidence that you will not violate any of them during their absence. They are giving their service loyally, and are carrying the banner of democracy valiantly. Some must fall heroically, and the others will return victoriously. Your accounting as trustee of their interests then have to be made."

"These 100,000 Wisconsin men left their State as they had fashioned it and want to return to it. Is it a square deal to them that you, during their absence in your service, impose repugnant forms of restraint and control upon them? Infect them with prohibition, which they shunned while here and to which they have not been subjected 'over there,' even under the strict discipline of war?"

"Prohibition fanatics never were able to impose their anemic theories upon Wisconsin people while these 100,000 red-blooded boys were at home and within reach of the ballot box. To attempt it now is not only cowardly, but is a direct and insulting slap in the face of these boys who left us no guardians of their affairs, and are facing bullets for humanity's sake. No matter what your position on prohibition may be, if you favor the preservation of all our soldiers' interests and rights until they are at home to speak for themselves, elect assemblymen and state senators who will so vote when they gather at the next session of the State Legislature in Madison."

## SHOP POLICY OF GENERAL ELECTRIC

**Management to Continue to Meet  
Only Employees of Works in  
Case of Dispute**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Need for an "open door" policy between the officials of the local General Electric Company plant and their employees was admitted by Walter C. Fish, general manager, at a hearing before the examining committee of the State War Labor Board on Thursday. The men have demanded that the shop committee system in force at the Schenectady, (N. Y.) works of the company be extended to the Lynn works. Manager Fish declared, however, that the shop committees had had much to do in the past with strikes at the Schenectady works.

Referring to these committees, Mr. Fish, in a statement, said: "This system is a pure union system. It is stated that the operation of this system during past years has led to 'peace and harmony' at Schenectady. This is far from the facts of the case. The management of the Lynn works has, in the past, met only the employees of the works. This condition will be continued. Until July of this year there had been no strikes or lockouts for nearly 20 years."

"It is fair to state that the recent Lynn strike—however much magnified by outside sources—has indicated the need of a more 'open door' between the men and management. This question has been under discussion by the officials of the company for a long time, but the subject is one filled with problems of great difficulty because of the complexities of our industry."

## MISSISSIPPI SAYS "NO" TO VARDAMAN

**Primary Vote Repudiates Dis-  
loyal Sentiments Said to Be  
Held by the Senator and Gives  
Harrison Big Plurality**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—While returns from virtually all the 82 counties of Mississippi indicate that the State has repudiated the disloyal utterances and actions of Senator James K. Vardaman by refusing to return him to his seat in the upper House, the majority of B. P. Harrison over Vardaman and E. L. Noel, former Governor, is steadily increasing. The figures on Thursday morning put the vote: Harrison, 51,598; Vardaman, 40,252; with Noel a bad third with 6242. These returns give Harrison a majority of 5104 and a plurality over Vardaman of 11,346.

Seven counties are yet to be heard from, and the greater part of the soldier vote is not in, but so far the latter has been heavily for Harrison. Hinds county's soldier vote, for instance, giving him 68, Noel 5 and Vardaman 2. It is expected that the soldiers will add about 3000 to Harrison's majority.

Only 20 counties gave Vardaman a majority, and in each of these the majority was greatly reduced from that he obtained in the same localities in the last senatorial election. It is noticeable that the cities and the coast counties, which come in closer contact with outside influences and civilization, went heavily for Harrison, while the interior voted stronger for Vardaman.

Vardaman virtually conceded his defeat by saying before he left for Washington: "If I am defeated, my defeat is only temporary. Mississippi will again come to her senses." Harrison, who quit his home at Gulfport for Washington, on Thursday, received hundreds of congratulatory messages, including one from Secretary Lansing. Both men made their campaign on loyalty as the issue, while Noel ran in the hope of reducing the Vardaman vote. Apparently he succeeded, as his complete poll is but little greater than Harrison's majority. No second primary will be necessary, though it is probable that in the sixth district where Governor Bilbo is running for Congress against Judge Paul B. Johnson, a run-off will be needed, though Johnson is in the lead. Louisiana is almost as proud of Mississippi's vote as are the better class people of Mississippi herself, and virtually all the newspapers of Louisiana contain favorable editorial comment on the result of the vote.

## PRIVATE CAR CASE FINALLY DECIDED

**No Extra Freight Rate Unless It  
Costs More to Operate Special  
Type of Car Used**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After six years of investigation, hearings and litigation, the Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday handed down a decision in the so-called private car case, holding that no additional charge shall be made for freight carried in refrigerator, tank, stock, heater, coal and other such privately owned cars, except where the ordinary rate is based on transportation in another type of car cheaper to operate.

Specifically an increase from three-quarters to 1 cent a mile was allowed in the additional rate for tank, poultry and heater cars, to become effective Oct. 15 next. This increase does not apply to stock, coal, coke, rail, flat, box or pocket cars, the additional rate on which remains at three-quarters of a cent a mile.

Reicing of cars must be done by the carriers and the charges for this service must be based on actual cost, with a reasonable percentage of profit. The decision prevents railroads from obtaining additional rates on freight to cover the cost of private car leases regardless of whether such cars are more expensive to haul.

The cars affected total 2,438,890, of which 2,301,711 are owned by railroads and 137,179 by private interests. Every important railroad is affected, as also are about 1000 private corporations or individuals.

## INDUSTRIAL GROUPS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The organization of the industries of the southeast for war work has been very successfully begun by the resources and conversions section of the War Industries Board for Region 12, and will be carried on until all industrial groups have been fully organized. All industries in the Atlanta district, which includes 46 counties in this vicinity, are being divided into groups which select their chairman, and such sub-chairmen as are deemed necessary, and stand ready to cooperate with the regional headquarters in furnishing any information the government may require.

## DRYS SEE TRIUMPH IN WYOMING'S VOTE

**Republicans Nominate R. D.  
Carey for Governor, and Dem-  
ocrats F. L. Houx, Both of  
Whom Favor Prohibition**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The nomination of Robert D. Carey of Careyhurst for Governor in the Republican primary election on Tuesday is regarded by the temperance forces as a distinct triumph for prohibition. Carey is committed frankly to prohibition.

His chief opponent, M. B. Camplin of Sheridan, stated in the campaign that he would be bound by the Republican platform's commitment of candidates to support of the state prohibition amendment, but he was regarded by the temperance forces with suspicion and to this fact may be attributed his overwhelming defeat by Carey.

In the Democratic gubernatorial primary contest Frank L. Houx, acting governor, one of the State's pioneer and most radical prohibitionists, was nominated by a majority of about 5000 over William B. Ross of Cheyenne. The latter appears to have been the candidate favored by the Anti-Saloon League, but Houx divided the prohibition support with him, because of the governor's effective temperance work since he assumed office.

John E. Osborne, of Rawlins, formerly first assistant Secretary of State of the United States, won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator by a vote more than twice as great as that of his two opponents combined.

Francis E. Warren, present Senator, was unopposed in the Republican primary. Frank W. Mondell was renominated for Congress by the Republicans and Hayden M. White is the Democratic nominee.

## IRRIGATION PLAN TO ASSIST INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Surveys for a gravity irrigation system to supply water to 150,000 acres of land in the Colorado River Indian Reservation are contemplated by the Los Angeles Indian Bureau, with officers in the Federal Building, according to H. V. Clotts, the supervising engineer. A conference on this subject was held here recently.

By installing a gravity system, the present plant at Parker can be abandoned and an increased volume of water supplied the Indians, according to federal officials. The reservation Indians have shown a patriotic desire to increase their production of foodstuffs, and the bureau is anxious to give them all the assistance in its power, say the federal officials.

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## WAR CHEST MERGER PLAN IS IN DISFAVOR

Disapproval of Project Is Emphatically Expressed in an Organ of the Masonic Fraternity Published in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Emphatic disapproval of the war chest from a well-known Masonic source is expressed by The Masonic Chronicle of this city, under the caption, "War-Chest Merger Plan in Disfavor." The editorial says:

"It is understood that the Y. M. C. A. will fall further preparation for its advertised fall campaign for funds until the proposed merger of war-relief agencies into one big war chest, with the Knights of Columbus prominently in the pot, has been definitely decided. From this it may be inferred that the Y. M. C. A. is unwilling to invite contributions if there is a possibility that the money may afterward be diverted to a source other than that to which generous donors intended. Thousands of people, and Masons particularly, are strongly opposed to the war-chest plan, and it may be confidently assumed that the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross will never enthusiastically recommend a merger, knowing that such would be a serious blow to them. They have already suffered where the war-chest plan has been adopted, and the proposed merger is merely an elaborate war chest. These long-established, widely known and meritorious organizations should go before the public for funds on their own recognition rather than in consolidation with minor societies.

"As it appears to The Masonic Chronicle, the main result of the merger, if not its immediate purpose, would be to bolster up the fund of the Knights of Columbus and perhaps some other smaller fund, although the latter possibly are being included merely as camouflage. On its face the proposition does not seem to be objectionable and it is this feature that may cause unwary or conniving collectors to look with favor upon the scheme, which is to put all voluntary collections in one pot and have this in charge of a commission or committee to be drawn upon by the various approved agencies as their needs may require. Those who for any reason are incompetent to contribute the money intelligently may find the war chest committee of service in assuming the mental strain of disbursing the contribution as it sees fit. But, if Masons, who have been heavy contributors to practically all calls, want to be sure that their money goes to the agencies for which it was intended, they will contribute direct and not through any blind pool. This pooled fund plan is unsound, both in principle and in practice. The Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross and a score of state councils of defense are against it, having officially announced that they do not believe the war chest and other united appeals present an ideal method for the raising of patriotic funds, and that the plan is one which occasions confusion, strife and discontent when it comes to a division of such funds. Individuals have a right to self-determination. They feel entitled to give their money to whomever they please. To substitute a mechanical system whereby the individual has no choice as to where his contribution goes can only result in his refusal to contribute and will serve to shiver up generosity.

"The forcing of the war chest issue as a national proposition is believed to have originated with the Knights of Columbus, and this, too, after the Y. M. C. A. had, with the tacit approval of Washington, planned its drive for the \$100,000,000 needed for war work. The Y. M. C. A. has never appealed for funds that its every expectation has not been more than met. Not so with the Knights of Columbus, which, falling to induce popular contributions, is now putting forth every effort to gain government sanction to the merger. Thus far it has not succeeded, although, like in the matter of the Angelus prayer, claim has been made that the government has endorsed the project. Recent press dispatches from Washington regarding the possible combining of all war-relief work are thought to have been sent out primarily as feelers, and behooves Masons and all others who oppose the idea of having such a magnificent organization as the Y. M. C. A. swallowed up in a pot with the Knights of Columbus to wake up and make their opposition effectively known."

## LIONS CLUBS VOTE \$500,000 FOR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Delegates at the second annual convention of the International Association of Lions Clubs opened their three-days' session with an acclamation vote pledging the order's subscription for \$500,000 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. The organization is made up of 15,000 members and was formed to promote in every American community matters pertaining to civic and social betterment. Dr. John L. Roemer of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.; L. H. Lewis, Dallas, Tex., first vice-president of the order, and now with the Committee of Public Information, were the principal speakers.

ARRAERS OF TAXES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
REGINA, Sask.—Notification has been received by the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs that, in future, the federal government will pay to the municipalities arrears of taxes, school and municipal, in respect

to canceled homesteads, in cases where there are improvements for which the new entrants pay. Claims by the government for seed-grain advances will, as before, be a first charge on the land, however. The municipality, in its claim for arrears of taxes, must confine its demand to the arrears levied against the person who last held the entry.

## COMMUNITY LABOR PLAN EXPLAINED

Pennsylvania Federal Director Tells of Operation of New Mobilization Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Explaining the purpose and plan of the Federal Community Labor Board, which will be inaugurated throughout the United States within the next week or so, to mobilize 1,500,000 unskilled workers to fill the labor demands of the manufacturers engaged in essential war work, John C. Frazer of Philadelphia, Federal Director of the Public Service Reserve, visited Pittsburgh on Wednesday to consult with coal operators and munition makers to ascertain the number of unskilled workers needed here effectively to carry on war production.

Mr. Frazer stated that each state in the Union will have a Federal Community Labor Board, which will mobilize unskilled labor for war work. Each board will have an industrial, labor and government agent as a member. The boards will organize the states into districts and subdivisions, each subdivision and district being given a quota to fill, based upon the population. In each subdivision there will be a committee or board of three members representing the federal, industrial and labor interests. This board will make a survey of the labor conditions and, where it is found necessary, will assist the draft boards in carrying out Provost Marshal-General Crowder's "work-or-fight" order. When unskilled workers derived from this source are exhausted, the board will draw upon unskilled workers from non-war plants, without regard to age, replacing them, if possible, by women. The boards will be instructed not to interfere with coal miners, railroad men, or men engaged in essential industries.

Pennsylvania will have 87 community boards, with a quota of \$3,500 to fill. It is estimated that only from 8000 to 10,000 men will be obtained under the present limits of the work-or-fight order. Where the quotas cannot be filled in the various states, boards from other districts will send men to make up the missing number.

## MILWAUKEE CHEST PLANS UNDECIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—No definite decision as to whether Milwaukee will raise money for war activities next year by a war chest plan, is near. Although committees were named several months ago to further the project, there appears to be some reluctance to go ahead with it. With a view of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of how the war chest plan in other cities has worked out, Willis Pollock, executive secretary of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, with F. K. McPherson, a member of the war chest committee, visited Cleveland and Detroit to investigate the war chest plans in those cities.

"The proposed unified drive would take in everything except the Liberty bonds and thrift stamps," said Mr. Pollock. The drive would be held next fall. Payments would be made in installments, the first to be made about Jan. 1, 1919. We would raise upwards of \$300,000."

## HAY AND STRAW ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—In consequence of the serious shortage that exists at the present time in the stock of hay in the country available for the feeding of town horses, the Board of Trade have issued an order which comes into operation on July 25 and which in addition to prescribing the rations of chaff, requires that all chaff fed to horses shall contain not less than one-third of straw and also that no hay whatever shall be fed without first being converted into chaff.

## STATE GUARD IS DENIED LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Adj.-Gen. Orlando Holway has issued an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to members of the Wisconsin State Guard and Wisconsin State Guard Reserves. He explains that it is the desire of the War Department to bring the state guard under the same disciplinary rules that apply to federal troops.

## VERMONT SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LYNDEN CENTRE, Vt.—One hundred school superintendents, principals and professors from all over Vermont are gathered here in annual session to discuss the teacher, fuel, curriculum and other problems that confront the public schools now. M. B. Hillegas, State Commissioner of Education, is in charge. The conference will last 10 days.

## COURSE FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A course in advanced mathematics has been started by the Y. M. C. A., particularly for the benefit of young men who wish to brush up in that subject before entering artillery or engineering officers' schools of the United States Army or for the officers' schools of the navy.

## COKE PRODUCTION LESS THAN NEEDS

War Industries Board and Fuel Administration Endeavoring to Relieve the Situation—Distribution Is to Be Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seven blast furnaces are now shut down for lack of coke, thus hampering the production of steel, one of the most important materials in the prosecution of the war. By-product coke, from which coke is made, is produced in limited fields, and contains certain properties needed in the production of steel which other coke does not contain. The War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration are trying to find some way of speeding up its production.

While the labor question remains admittedly one of the most serious phases of this week spot in the industrial situation, the Fuel Administration continues to complain of lack of cars. Because the character of the labor and the conditions of mining are so different from other industrial problems, it is claimed that it is particularly necessary that there should always be cars available when the coal is brought from the mines, so that it can be shipped at once, especially as heretofore there has been no place to store it.

The Railroad Administration says, on the other hand, that if the Fuel Administration will keep its mines working with any sort of regularity, it will guarantee to haul the coal away, but that it is impossible, when work goes on for two days, and then no more coal is gotten out for four or five days, to have cars always on hand. If the cars are brought and there is no coal for them, that is as much of a handicap as having no cars when there is coal. The railroad people claim that they have enough cars, that they are engaged day and night with the problem of trying to have cars at the mines when the mines are in operation.

However, both administrations tell the newspaper people that they are planning to get together. It is understood also that William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, himself formerly a coal miner, is deeply concerned in this matter.

As a result of the meeting of the fuel administrators from the states east of the Mississippi held in Washington on Tuesday, it was decided that in order to obtain the coal necessary for special war purposes in the East, it would be necessary to limit the amount of coal storage that industrial plants would be permitted to accumulate and to carry on hand and to fix a uniform amount for each state. The basic policy as to storage was thus announced by Dr. Garfield: "Coal in excess of that required for current operations shall be delivered to plants not on the preference list of the War Industries Board only when it is not in demand for use before April 1, 1919, by consumers on said list, namely, railroads, the federal government, states, counties, public utilities, retail dealers, or manufacturing plants on the preference list."

"In carrying out this policy, allowance shall be made for differences in distance from the mines and for differences in transportation conditions which may require more or less storage at the beginning of winter to insure uninterrupted operation until the following spring."

Maximum rates of storage were indicated for the several states. The plan framed by a committee of state administrators, aided by officials of the Administration. Each fuel administrator is expected to see that the different classes of consumers are not allowed to exceed their limits. At the same time, it is understood that particular cases may require special treatment by a state fuel administrator, either by way of granting more stocks of coal than are indicated by these limits, or by restricting them to a supply less than indicated by these limits.

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY ASTRONOMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Increased use of the spectroscopic combined with photography in stellar observations was noted by several speakers at the final session on Thursday of the American Astronomical Society at the Harvard Observatory. It was claimed that such a combination brought greater accuracy in research work. Prof. E. C. Pickering was reelected president unanimously, as has been the case for some years. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, Frank Schlesinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; second vice-president, W. W. Campbell, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; secretary, Joel Stebbins, Urbana, Ill.; treasurer, Miss Annie J. Cannon, Cambridge; councilors for 1918-1920, E. W. Brown, New Haven, Conn., and Otto Klotz, Ottawa, Kan.; councilor for 1917-1919 (to fill unexpired term), S. A. Mitchell, University of Virginia.

## INCREASE REPORTED IN FOOD IN STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In July 1,500,000 dozen eggs were removed from storage warehouses and many probably "sold as fresh eggs" to the Massachusetts public, according to a report of the State Department of Health. The department's August report shows 10,000,000 pounds more foodstuffs in storage than in the preceding year. The increase is accounted for by an increase of 5,000,000 pounds of meat, 2,000,000 pounds of fish and 1,000,000 pounds of butter. Relative to the selling of storage

eggs as fresh eggs, the report says: "It is difficult to control this fraud. The public, however, can materially assist in stopping it by requesting cold storage eggs when making purchases in stores. After Sept. 1 there will be few fresh eggs on the market."

## FLORENCE HONORS PRESIDENT WILSON

Scenes During Ceremony Where Mr. Wilson Was Proclaimed Citizen of Famous Italian City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FLORENCE, Italy.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Communal Council met on June 29, and unanimously decided to proclaim President Wilson an honorary citizen of Florence on July 4. In his speech the Mayor said that it was fitting that there should be a strong bond between the youngest of nations and the ancient commune of Florence. This commune claimed among her sons Paolo Toscanelli, whose calculations had inspired Columbus to sail westward in search of America, Amerigo Vespucci, whose name was given to the new continent, and Giovanni da Verazzano, discoverer of the great river Hudson. In 1860, this honorary citizenship was conferred on the great statesman Cavour, and in 1908 on Pasquale Villari, the historian, author of the "Lives" of Savonarola and Machiavelli. It was arranged that the honor should be bestowed on Mr. Wilson in the form of a diploma, inscribed with the red lily of Florence, no longer a symbol of strife, but of unity, and signed by the Mayor, as Gonfaloniere of the people.

The Fourth of July, 1918, will remain an unforgettable day in the history of Florence. It is long since the people gathered together in such crowds, and with so much real enthusiasm in their hearts. All Florence was in the Piazza della Signoria. That gray old square, where so much of her history has been made, was almost unrecognizable in its holiday attire. Precious tapestries hung on the walls of the Loggia dei Lanzi, balconies were gay with rich velvets and brocades, while from every house flags were flying the Stars and Stripes mingling with the tricolor. A feeling of unity and hope pervaded the atmosphere. Not the Communal Council of Florence alone, but all the people were proclaiming President Wilson their co-citizen.

Long before the time appointed for the ceremony the square was a magnificent sight. All the schools were there with their banners, all the patriotic societies, the military and civil authorities, the bands of American, British and French residents, and last but not least, the "popolino," deeply impressed with the significance of the occasion. All eyes were turned to the balcony of the Palazzo Vecchio, over which a fine tapestry had been hung. At 6 o'clock the mayor appeared, accompanied by Mr. Jay, the representative of the American Ambassador at Rome; His Excellency Signor Crespi, Mr. Dumont, the American Consul, the General Seco, Lenchantin and Giani, and Captain the Hon. la Guardia. The trumpeters of the commune preceded them, picturesque figures in their medieval costume of red and white cloth embroidered with the Florentine lily. They took their place at each end of the balcony, and blew a long blast on their silver trumpets. The huge crowd below stood at attention, and the American and Italian national anthems were played, amid shouts and waving of flags. Then Mayor Signor Serragli, addressing himself to the people as by ancient custom, asked them to give their consent to what was now to be done. Thunders of applause came as a glad response to his question.

Turning to Mr. Jay the Mayor said: "Mr. Representative of the United States, the people of Florence have enthusiastically accepted your President as their co-citizen. I place in your hands this document to be transmitted by you to Mr. Wilson, assuring him of the friendship and admiration of the commune and the people of Florence." Mr. Jay replied in English, and read aloud the President's personal telegram of thanks. Then came the great success of the day, Captain la Guardia's admirable speech. With his first words he won the sympathy of every one present. He began: "By conferring the citizenship of Florence on Woodrow Wilson, you have not only honored the distinguished head of my nation, but 110,000,000 American citizens!" "Citizens, Italian allies, and Florentines," he said in conclusion, "you need no speeches, your arms are strong, your hearts resolute. I assure you that all America and all that she has is at your disposal." So ended the ceremony in the square. A procession was then formed headed by the trumpeters. It passed through the principal streets of the town, halting before the American consulate at Palazzo Ferroni, where the Consul, Mr. Dumont, spoke to the people in English, the speech being translated by His Excellency the Hon. Signor Crespi. All the bells in the Palazzo Vecchio tower rang out joyously when the cortège returned to the Piazza Signoria. Enthusiasm reached its height when hundreds of students united in singing the American anthem.

PLANT CAPACITY TO DOUBLE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ALTON, Ill.—Announcement has been made that orders given by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department will necessitate the immediate doubling of the capacity of the

## GREAT ORDNANCE PLANT IS STARTED

United States Steel Corporation Begins Activities Which Are to Cover Neville Island, Six Miles Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Work on the great ordinance plant at Neville Island has been started. This plant, when completed, is expected to exceed in size and probably in production, the great Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany. The plant will occupy the entire island, which is six miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide, having an area of 1000 acres. According to testimony recently taken by the government in condemnation proceedings, three property owners on the island holding 16 acres of land are asking the government \$250,000 for the land and improvements. The three farms had been previously occupied as truck farms. The federal authorities are unable to estimate what the island will cost, but it is believed that the government will have to pay on an average of \$3000 an acre. The plant will specialize in 15-inch siege and naval guns, and according to the contract with the government has entered into with the United States Steel Corporation, which is erecting the plant, the first 15-inch gun must be delivered by next July. It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 men will be employed at the plant, which will cost, it is estimated, approximately \$200,000,000.

It is announced by the steel manufacturers that there have been comparatively few inventions in the field of steel production since the beginning of the war. The production engineers of the various plants have confined their attention principally to improving old methods, laying special stress upon economic operation.

There has been considerable activity among the steel manufacturers in the way of by-product development. The Carnegie Steel Company has installed a large by-product plant at Clairton, Pa. The first unit of the plant, consisting of 640 ovens and six batteries of 64 ovens each, are now making coke. The plant will have 1408 ovens and will require approximately 10,000,000 tons of coal annually to produce 6,500,000 tons of coke. The output of the by-products will be approximately 22,000,000 gallons of tar, 65,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 28,000,000 pounds of ammonium and 64,000,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is erecting a 300-oven by-product plant at the Eliza furnace department. This plant will have a carbonizing capacity of approximately 2,000,000 tons annually and will replace beehive coke capacity to that extent. The plant will also be equipped for the recovery of ammonia in the form of ammonium sulphate, with tar, benzol and toluol as pure products. The ammonium sulphate and pure toluol will be sold to the government for war purposes.

The Fairmount By-Products Company of Fairmount, W. Va., is erecting a 110-oven coke plant. Ammonia, benzol and toluol will also be produced for government use.

## BIG CORN CROP IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Professors in the extension division of the agricultural colleges of the University of Minnesota are urging farmers to prepare for a big crop of corn during the next two years, and to that end ask them to set aside enough seed corn from this year's crop to last them through 1920. Seed corn week, from Sept. 10 to 17, has been set apart in which to test 1,000,000 bushels of seed in this State.

PLANT CAPACITY TO DOUBLE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ALTON, Ill.—Announcement has been made that orders given by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department will necessitate the immediate doubling of the capacity of the

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## UNITED STATES TRADE POLICIES

Need of Definite National Aims Shown by New York Chamber of Commerce Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A mercantile marine is one of the fundamentals of foreign trade, according to E. H. Outerbridge, chairman of the committee on foreign trade and shipping after the war of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Outerbridge pointed out the fact that the United States had not had a national policy regarding a mercantile marine since the Civil War, but that a definite policy will be necessary if the country is to maintain the world position attained within the last year or two.

"When the war is over all the nations engaged in it will have to strive harder than ever before for foreign trade in order to establish an economic balance, and carry the enormous indebtedness they have incurred," he continued. "The people of all these nations have through necessity acquired an efficiency in production that they never before realized themselves capable of, and when peace is declared they will be compelled by pressure of economic necessity to turn that efficiency in production into peaceful industrial pursuits, which will put the United States, so far as world trade is concerned, into a competition such as she has never experienced or met with before."

Speaking of the organization necessary to meet this competition, he emphasized the necessity of establishing a national trade policy which should include the development of economies in all elements entering into the cost of production and transportation, and the most expert use of all natural resources and raw materials.

The committee plans to get out a series of booklets containing concrete suggestions touching on such subjects as the mercantile marine and its various phases, exports, manufactures, power, transportation, financial information, foreign credit, etc., national policies, tariff information and shipping information, including navigation laws and subventions.

## MR. MCADOO INSPECTS LINE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secretary McAdoo on Thursday inspected facilities of the Long Island Railroad while on a visit to New York. He made a tour in a private car of the lines leading to military encampments.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN PUGET SOUND PORTS

Seattle, Tacoma and Everett Are Greatly Increasing Facilities to Care for Constantly Growing Trade With the Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Owing to its greatly increased import and export tonnage, particularly in the oriental trade, many port improvements are under way or being planned at ports of Puget Sound. This body of water, extending from Port Townsend on the north to Olympia on the south, a distance of nearly 100 miles, includes in the places located on its shores the cities of Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, all of which have ample water frontage and railroad connections.

Seattle is the largest city and the United States Customs headquarters, and here the bulk of the traffic is carried on. At the present time, owing to the unusual movement of vegetable oils from the Orient, new oil docks and warehouses are being constructed by several firms, one of which is also erecting a large oil terminal at Everett. At Tacoma, the Milwaukee docks are being improved to handle the increased traffic with the Orient.

The Port of Seattle Commission, which has expended more than \$6,000,000 in creating a public system of docks, warehouses, elevators and cold storage plants, now announces a plan which will mean almost doubling its Smith Cove dock, but this question must be put before the public at an election this coming winter.

The Union Pacific but recently completed a large and commodious dock which it uses in connection with the Ocean Transport Company. This gives each of the four railroads centering at Seattle a dock of its own, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul having previously been well equipped with terminal facilities. Other new construction of importance includes the immense plant of the Todd Drydocks, Inc.

The latest reports covering Puget Sound traffic show that the increases are most pronounced. The best illustration of this development is shown in the importation of Soya bean oil, the greater portion of which comes from Manchuria. For the calendar year 1917, according to the report of A. A. Paysee, port warden of Seattle, the valuation of this one product handled over the Seattle docks for that period amounted to \$30,004,455 and for all oriental oils a total of \$35,052,305. This product must be handled exclusively at oil docks and this is one reason for the present era of construction of new terminals.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

TENNIS PLAY OPENS  
AT MEADOW CLUB

Favorites Win In First Round  
Matches On Courts at South-  
ampton—R. L. Murray Ad-  
vances By Default

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—With a field of contestants that includes some of the leading exponents of the court game outside of, as well as many of the prominent players in the United States, the third invitation lawn tennis tourney of the Meadow Club opened with the entire first round filled out, with the exception of one bracket. R. L. Murray of Niagara Falls, the winner of the patriotic tournament at Forest Hills last year, advancing to the second round, winning from A. H. Grier by default. The first round of the doubles play started, 16 pairs being entered for this event.

Quality was conspicuous in the singles. Among those who appeared were Ichihya Kumagae of Japan, W. T. Tilden 2d, national clay court and national doubles title holder; H. A. Throckmorton, former national intercollegiate champion and now a sergeant in the heavy coast artillery; Vincent Richards, who holds the national doubles title with Tilden; W. M. Hall, Middle States title holder, and T. R. Pell, a former national indoor champion.

All these men won their matches without much difficulty except in the case of Tilden, who was forced into a hard uphill fight in the second set of his match with E. H. Hendrickson, New England intercollegiate champion, before he could claim the victory at 6-3, 7-5. Richards was also forced to his limit to take the measure of F. C. Baggs at 7-5, 2-6, 6-2. Kumagae won his match from J. S. O'Boyle in impressive manner, not allowing the Pelham Bay sailor a single game.

C. B. Doyle with his clever cut stroke, brought about the defeat of E. F. Thomas, Jr., of Pelham Bay, with the score 6-1, 1-6, 6-0.

W. H. Hall won in the first round from one of the new school of net stars, H. L. Taylor of Brooklyn, but as proficient as Taylor is, he nevertheless was unable to interpose any serious opposition to Hall, who allowed his opponent only two games in each set. The Canadian net star, A. S. Cassils, proved an easy victory in a first-round match for E. H. Binzen, who won at 6-2, 6-0.

A start was also made in the doubles tournament, and in this event Taylor was more fortunate than in singles. He and Kumagae defeated A. S. Cassils and H. C. Sonne at 6-2, 6-1. One of the best matches of the day was played between H. A. Throckmorton and W. M. Hall on the one side and Dr. Rosenbaum and F. C. Baggs as the opponents. Rosenbaum and Throckmorton played a finely balanced game. The summaries:

## MEADOW CLUB SINGLES

First Round		
E. H. Binzen defeated A. S. Cassils	6-2	6-0
W. T. Hayes defeated H. D. Keresey	6-0	6-0
Ichihya Kumagae defeated J. S. O'Boyle	6-0	6-0
H. A. Throckmorton defeated J. B. Hughes	6-2	6-1
Gerald Emerson won from A. W. Wallace	By default	
Dr. Rosenbaum defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr.	6-4	6-1
Victor Lieut. W. A. Horrell	6-4	6-1
T. R. Pell won from F. T. Anderson	By default	
C. B. Doyle defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr.	6-1	6-4
R. H. Burdick defeated H. B. O'Boyle	6-2	6-4
W. M. Hall defeated H. L. Taylor	6-2	6-4
W. T. Tilden 2d defeated E. H. Hendrickson	6-3	7-5
E. H. Hooker won from H. E. Judson	By default	
R. L. Murray won from A. H. Grier	By default	
H. H. Bassford defeated G. A. Walker	7-5	6-1
Vincent Richards defeated F. C. Baggs	7-5	2-6

## INVITATION DOUBLES

First Round		
H. A. Throckmorton and W. M. Hall defeated Dr. Rosenbaum and F. C. Baggs	6-3	6-1
Ichihya Kumagae and H. Taylor defeated A. S. Cassils and H. C. Sonne	6-2	6-1
H. B. O'Boyle and E. F. Thomas won from H. H. Judson and A. W. Wallace	By default	

EVERS TO INSTRUCT  
FRENCH ARMY CORPS

PARIS, France.—General Vidal of the French Army has requested that J. J. Evers, former major league baseball player, and a former member of the Boston National League Baseball Club, be sent to his corps to instruct the soldiers in the rudiments of the game.

Baseball playing is to become a regular part of the training of the French Army as a result of reports made by French officers on what they had seen of the effects of baseball on the United States Army. These reports led the Ministry of War to issue an order recommending the adoption of baseball in the French forces.

## DRAFT LIST INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMDEN, Ark.—The Ouachita County Council of Defense has begun an investigation to learn why only 35 per cent of the draft registrants in this county have been placed in Class 1. It is said to be the first defense council in the United States to take up this work. Cases where the council does not think deferred classification justified will be reported to state and federal draft authorities.

EXPECT TO HAVE  
STRONG ELEVEN

Washington University Prospects  
Are Average Despite Enlistment of Best Available Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Missouri Valley officials are planning for a successful football season. The universities of Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, the Kansas State Agricultural College and Washington University have begun preparations for the campaign, now but a few weeks distant. Present indications are that all will have fairly capable elevens in the fight for the Valley championship.

At Washington University the prospects are about average, despite continued enlistments in the army, the marine corps and the navy, of some of the best available men. Coach Richard Rutherford has two letter men left of his squad. However, there is a very promising group of freshmen who will be eligible for the varsity.

The Washington schedule is one of the best that has been made in many years. The men will be called together Sept. 15, for the first light practice. School will not open until Sept. 26, but Coach Rutherford feels that an early start is imperative. His schedule calling as it does for games with Missouri, Kansas State College of Agriculture and St. Louis University means much hard work for a partially green squad. The season will be opened Oct. 12 against some one of the smaller schools in St. Louis territory, no opponent having as yet been scheduled for that date. This will give the Washington men three conference games. Interest is expected to be keener at Washington this year than ever before, and since the adoption of the "single tax" plan insures financial success, every student paying a certain amount for a season's ticket to all games, the attendance is sure to increase.

With but two 1917 men back Coach Rutherford declines to make any prediction as to the season. George Berger and Al Marquand are the two veterans. Andy Kurris, captain-elect and team mainstay was the last to enter a training camp in August. The new men of whom much is expected will include Frederick Potthoff, Bernard Winkelman, Edward Klaiber, Oliver Kraehe, Joseph Hauslaender, and Walter Seibert who were elected as allstars and recognized as the best in the high school football division of a year ago. The latest rulings of the War Department, the organization of the reserve officers' training corps in the colleges and the insistence of the national administration upon young men attending colleges starting an increased enrollment that is expected to be decidedly helpful to athletics in general. The Washington University schedule follows:

Oct. 12—Open; 19—Drury College, of Springfield, Mo.; at St. Louis; 26—Kansas State Agricultural College at St. Louis; 28—St. Louis University at Francis Field, St. Louis.

Nov. 2—Rolla School of Mines at St. Louis; 9—Drake University at St. Louis; 16—University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo.; 23—St. Louis University at Francis Field, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS GIVES OUT  
FOOTBALL DATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis University has filled seven of the eight dates on its football schedule for the season. Games with Creighton University, with the Great Lakes Training School team and Washington University (St. Louis) are the more notable games. The Great Lakes game is regarded as the feature struggle and will probably be played here. C. M. Rademacher, who coached St. Louis University last year is expected to return. But little is known as to the quality of the candidates as enlistments have taken most of last year's letter-men. Following is the schedule so far as completed:

Nov. 2—Great Lakes Naval Training Station; 9—Drury College; 16—Rose Polytechnic School; 23—Washington University.

## TO HOLD BENEFIT GOLF MATCH

SALEM, Mass.—The formal opening of the completed course of the Kernwood Country Club will take place here, Saturday, Aug. 31, when an exhibition match will be played between Lieut. Francis Outmet and J. P. Gulliford and D. J. Ross, the course architect, and John Shea, the Kernwood professional, at 2 o'clock. All the receipts will be turned over to the Red Cross, and the Kernwood members expect the receipts to exceed anything raised at a match in New England this season.

Experts declare the Kernwood course to be one of the very best in this part of the United States. The yardage is 6290. Every hole is specially trapped, and there are four water holes. The par is 72. While it is not to be expected that the fairways thus early compare with some of the older courses, it is only a matter of a few years when they will be as good as any. At the present time, the original nine holes compare favorably with the best.

## SHELDONS ASKED TO GATHER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Five hundred invitations have been sent all over the United States to persons bearing the last name of Sheldon, asking them to attend the annual reunion of the Sheldon Family Association to be held on Aug. 29 at Hedges Lake, Salem, N. Y. John F. Sheldon of West Rupert, Vt., is the secretary.

ONLY ONE WESTERN  
CLUB WINS GAME

St. Louis Browns Shut Out Boston Red Sox, 1 to 0—Washington Defeats Cleveland, 7 to 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Boston	68	47
Cleveland	66	51
Washington	64	53
New York	55	56
Chicago	53	59
St. Louis	54	59
Detroit	49	65
Philadelphia	47	68

## RESULTS THURSDAY

St. Louis 1, Boston 0.  
Washington 7, Cleveland 1.  
New York 5, Detroit 3.  
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.

## GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.  
Detroit at New York.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.  
Cleveland at Washington.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—St. Louis was the only western club to win its game in the American League Thursday, shutting out the Red Sox, the league leaders, 1 to 0. Cleveland also lost Thursday, the Washington club taking a 7-to-1 victory from them.

Other results in this league were New York 5 and the Detroit club 3, while the Athletics defeated the Chicago White Sox, 3 to 2. Chicago is on top of the second division in the league standing, but only one game separates them from the St. Louis Browns, and second place.

ST. LOUIS TRIUMPHS  
OVER RED SOX, 1 TO 0

BOSTON, Mass.—The St. Louis Browns won from the Boston Red Sox Thursday at Fenway Park, shutting out the local club, 1 to 0. Both teams played errorless ball and Davenport in the box for the western club allowed seven hits, but snappy fielding prevented the league leaders from completing the circuit more than once.

Boston had two chances to score in the sixth inning but a double play spoiled their first opportunity and with two men on bases, Strunk fouled out to Severid retiring the side. McInnis played a brilliant game:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 0  
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1  
Batteries—Davenport and Severid; Bush and Agnew, Schang.

WASHINGTON WINS  
FROM CLEVELAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bunching their hits in the first inning, the Washington players scored a total of seven runs before Bagby, in the box for Cleveland, found his stride. Shaw working for the local club proved very effective, keeping the eight hits made off him so well scattered that they resulted in but one run. The Washington club played errorless ball and won easily. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
Washington... 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7 12 0  
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 1  
Batteries—Shaw and Casey; Bagby and O'Neil.

NEW YORK WINS FROM  
DETROIT CLUB, 5 TO 3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York American League Baseball Club defeated the Detroit Club, 5 to 3, in its game here Thursday afternoon. Love pitched a good game for the local team, seven hits being registered off him, but kept them scattered and but three tallies resulted. His team mates pounded Cunningham for a total of eight hits and succeeded in pushing five men around the bases. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
New York... 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1—5 7 1  
Detroit... 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—3 7 1  
Batteries—Love and Hannah; Cunningham and Spencer.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT  
CHICAGO WHITE SOX

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Athletics won the second game of their four-game series with the Chicago White Sox, at Shibe Park here on Thursday by the score of 3 to 2. Adams held the visitors scoreless until the eighth inning when they bunched their hits and scored two runs. Poor fielding contributed to the Chicago scoring, three errors being charged against the local club. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
Philadelphia... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 8 1  
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 6 1  
Batteries—Adams and McAvoy; Benz and Schalk.

WORLD SERIES AWAIT  
OFFICIAL SANCTION

CHICAGO, Ill.—No announcement of the details for the World Series will be made until the official word is received from Secretary of War Baker that the government will approve of the games, stated B. B. Johnson, president of the American League.

The details were worked out at the meeting of the National Baseball Commission in Cincinnati, and the program was then presented to the War Department, which has ruled that the "work or fight" order shall apply to professional baseball players on Sept. 1. President Johnson said he expected word from Secretary Baker "within two or three days."

OBSTACLE RACE  
FOR SERVICE MEN

Course at Camp Kearney Is  
Modernized to Meet Actual  
Warfare Conditions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An obstacle course which makes the ordinary hurdle race seem tame in comparison has been introduced at Camp Kearney, Cal., by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. The new course was proposed by Dr. J. E. Raycroft, director of the athletic division of the Training Camp Commission, on a recent visit to the camp.

The obstacles have been arranged with a view to acquainting the soldiers with the conditions they will encounter in actual warfare. Among them are brush hurdles, a shallow trench 7 ft. wide, wire entanglements, a fence 3½ ft. high, plank bridges over 16-foot trenches and a 7-foot wall which must be scaled within one minute after reaching it without assistance except when the rifle is used in the drill. Then the men may aid one another.

According to J. R. Case, athletic director of the Training Camp Commission at Camp Kearney, the obstacle course serves to make the men tackle unusual barriers with more dash and resolution. The wire entanglements and the 7-foot wall give them the most trouble, he says. In a recent test in which 121 men participated, 17 per cent failed on the entanglement obstacle, while 10.7 per cent were unable to climb the wall.

MISS GALLIGAN  
WINS NEW TITLE

Adds United States Quarter-Mile  
Championship to Her List of  
Victories in Annual Test at  
Brighton Beach

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Handicapped by a heavy sea, Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, United States women's middle distance swimming champion, added the United States quarter-mile open water title to her list of victories when she won the annual test for this title at Brighton Beach, recently. In a field of three she led all but the first 60 yards of the way. Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles, Cal., trailing the champion by 20 yards, finished second, and Miss Agnes O'Boyle, United States women's sprints champion, was third.

Despite the unfavorable condition of the course which forced the swimmers to cover several yards over the scheduled distance, the New Rochelle entry cleared her way for two furlongs in the excellent time of 7m. 20s. The race was contested over a 110-yard course between two rafts in full view of the beach, and it is estimated that several thousand spectators watched the event from the beach and walks. From the first turn it was evident that victory would rest with Miss Galligan, for after passing Miss Burns before half of the first leg of the journey had been traversed, she steadily increased her lead over her two rivals, who are essentially short-distance swimmers. The ability to hold an even pace, and her experience, combined to make her unbeatable. On the final lap of the race, the cross seas washed Miss Galligan 30 yards off the course, but as she had a comfortable lead, her victory was not in danger, and she swam diagonally to the finishing raft, an easy winner.

DULUTH CLUB TO  
ENTER REGATTA

Will Compete in Labor Day  
Events of the New England  
Amateur Rowing Association

BOSTON, Mass.—Considerable interest in rowing has been aroused in and around this city owing to the decision of the New England Amateur Rowing Association to hold its annual Labor Day regatta on the Charles River Basin, and to the fact that the Duluth Boat Club of Duluth, Minn., has announced that it would be represented at the regatta by several oarsmen and if possible, by a four-oared shell. The entrance of the Western Boat Club into the events will assure some stirring competition, especially in the sculling races.

This summer the Duluth Boat Club engaged in a series of big races held in the West and won in every event in which it competed. This club has made a splendid name for itself in amateur rowing circles during the past few years under the coaching of J. A. Ten Eyck, father and son, the men who have done so much for Syracuse University rowing.

While the club is weakened considerably through the loss of a number of its oarsmen who are in war service, it will no doubt send a representative squad to this city.

It is expected that canoe racing will play a prominent part in the program and most of the local canoe clubs have announced that they will be represented. The Boston Athletic Association also plans to enter one or more war-canoe crews.

Special races will be arranged for men in the naval service and it is hoped that a number of cutter races can be secured for the women rowers who made such a fine showing in similar races on Navy Day.

GIANTS DEFEAT  
LEAGUE LEADERS

Win Second Game of Series  
With Chicago Cubs, 4 to 2—  
Western Clubs Win Majority  
of Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Chicago	75	40
New York	65	49
Pittsburgh	62	53
Cincinnati	58	56
Brooklyn	53	62
Philadelphia	49	63
Boston	48	66
St. Louis	50	71

## RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 4, Chicago 2.  
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 0.  
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3.  
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.  
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 6.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.  
Chicago at Cincinnati.  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.  
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The New York Giants defeated the Chicago Cubs in the National League Thursday, each team having won one game in their present three-game series. The western teams won a majority of the games in this league, Brooklyn being the only other eastern club to win, splitting a double-header with St. Louis.

Pittsburgh defeated the Braves 3 to 0, both Boston teams being shut out of the scoring. Cincinnati triumphed over Philadelphia 9 to 6 and St. Louis the first game of its double bill with Brooklyn, 4 to 3.

NEW YORK DEFEATS  
CHICAGO CUBS, 4 TO 2

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Giants won from the Chicago Cubs Thursday in the second game of their present series. Toney worked in the box for the visiting team and only five hits for a total of two runs was made off him, the score being 2 to 2 in the ninth. Neither side was able to get a man around the circuit in this inning and the game went into the extra frames. Bunching hits in the tenth, New York secured two runs which the local club was unable to do. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
New York... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 9  
Chicago... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 5  
Batteries—Toney and Rariden; Vaughn and O'Farrell.

PITTSBURGH AGAIN  
WINS FROM BRAVES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sanders pitched the Pittsburgh club of the National League to a 3 to 0 victory over the Boston Braves Thursday at Forbes Field. He allowed but eight hits and kept them well scattered. Rudolph, in the box for Boston, pitched a good game, allowing but six hits, but poor support enabled the home team to win. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
Pittsburgh... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 6 0  
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8  
Batteries—Sanders and Schmidt; Rudolph and Wagner.

BROOKLYN DIVIDES  
WITH ST. LOUIS CLUB

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis and Brooklyn split even in their double-header here Thursday, the local team winning the first contest, 4 to 3, and the visitors capturing the second, 3 to 2. The Brooklyn batters bunched hits in the opening inning, resulting in two tallies, but Sherdel, in the box for St. Louis, tightened and only one more run was registered. Smith pitched for Brooklyn in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
St. Louis... 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 10 2  
Brooklyn... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 8 0  
Batteries—Sherdel and Brock; Marquard and M. Wheat.

SECOND GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
Brooklyn... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 4 0  
St. Louis... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 2  
Batteries—Smith and Miller; Meadows and Brock.

CINCINNATI WINS  
FROM PHILADELPHIA

CINCINNATI, O.—Fortune's wildness and timely hitting by the local batsman gave the Cincinnati club a 9 to 6 victory over the Philadelphia Club, Thursday. The visitors gathered eight hits from the local boxman, and through poor fielding by the Cincinnati players, scored six runs. Schneider worked in the box for the home team. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R-H-E.  
Cincinnati... 1 0 0 2 1 3 0 2 9 14 4  
Philadelphia... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 8 2  
Batteries—Schneider and Wingo; Fortune and Adams.

BELIEVES SERIES  
SHOULD BE PLAYED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When asked Thursday whether the "work-or-fight" order would interfere with the world baseball series this year, Secretary of War Baker said that the question had not come before him, but indicated his strong opinion that the series would be and should be played.

Since only two teams would take part, the Secretary thought the number of men affected by the "work-or-fight" order would be very small, and moreover, he stated, the soldiers in France are intensely interested in the results.

TEXAS ALLIANCE  
CHARTER EXISTS

German-American Organization  
Inactive and Members as a  
Whole Loyal to United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU

DALLAS, Tex.—Investigation discloses that the German-American Alliance in Texas is not extinct, but only dormant. The charter of this organization has not been revoked, and the corporate existence has not been dissolved.

While this and other German organizations in Texas are active at this time, few have been permanently dissolved. They have merely disbanded or ceased their activities temporarily, and can renew their work and activities at any time the members think it safe or desirable to do so.

While these German societies still retain their corporate existence, it may be said that the German population of Texas as a whole is patriotic and loyal. Numerous instances have been known in which the sons of German families have voluntarily enlisted in the armed service of the United States, although their fathers may have fought in the German armies.

The German clubs in the various cities have been closed, and in many places their clubhouses, in numerous instances, have been given over for war work. In Dallas the Turnverein is now devoted to an army canteen, where the soldiers are entertained, given refreshments and all kinds of amusements, without cost, by the women's clubs and similar organizations of the city. The same is true of similar clubs in other Texas cities near which army camps are located.

## Charter Not Revoked

Pennsylvania Alliance Lodges Continue to Hold Their Meetings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—So far as the records show here, the state charter of the German-American Alliance has not been revoked and the 135 lodges in the western district of Pennsylvania are still holding their meetings as before President Wilson, by Senate resolution, revoked the national charter, although a number of the smaller lodges are reported to have changed their names. According to reports from federal authorities, about 75 of the lodges are still meeting under the name of the German-American Alliance.

United States Attorney E. Lowry Humes, who figured prominently in the Senate investigation of the German-American Alliance, stated that so far as he knew there had been no formal attempt made to bring about the annulment of the state charter, and that the organization and its members were obeying the law.

The German-American Alliance grew out of the organization founded in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1899, when the State Alliance of Pennsylvania was formed. That organization was later changed to the Pennsylvania State Alliance, the charter of which is still in existence. It is understood that this organization formed the nucleus of the national organization.

## LABORERS ARE RECRUITED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. M. Stanley, representing the United States Employment Bureau in Georgia, is taking steps to recruit 5000 laborers for the picnic acid plant which is being erected by the government at Brunswick, Ga., without which he is advised, Georgia may lose this \$5,000,000 project. According to a telegram from Washington, the plant is now unable to secure enough labor to unload building materials and to do construction work, and Mr. Stanley is instructed to cease recruiting for all other purposes and take men from nonessential industries for this work.

## GINNING COTTON CHARGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU

RALEIGH, N. C.—Following a conference in Raleigh of ginner and cotton growers, a uniform charge of \$3.50 per bale of 500 pounds for ginning cotton, with a charge of 80 cents per 100 pounds of lint cotton for excess weight above 500 pounds, has been established by Food Administrator Henry A. Page, according to the announcement of the Food Administration. It is also provided that cost plus 10 per cent may be added for bagging and ties, and ginner are authorized, in addition, to refuse to pack bales containing more than 575 pounds.

## NEW TAPIR FOSSIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A statement is made in the report of the Florida State Geological Survey that there has been found in Florida a new kind of tapir. Tapirs are now supposed to be found only in South America and Asia, but in former times, as these discoveries show, tapirs, as well as many other animals which have since become extinct, were living in this State.

PRESSING NEED OF  
AMERICANIZATION

Professor in the University of  
Wyoming Tells How the  
Work Is Carried on in the  
Western Part of the States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

BOSTON, Mass.—Without the Americanization process at work continually among the alien-born in the United States, other forms of war service will be of little avail, according to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, professor of political economy and sociology in the University of Wyoming, who is a Boston visitor. Dr. Hebard is also chairman in charge of the Americanization work in the second judicial district of her State.

"I have seen many wonderful things in the city of Boston," she said, "but the most compelling sight was that of the Italian district with its 150,000 population, 100,000 of whom are children. In them I saw posterity and an eloquent appeal to every patriotic American. Can we find a district with 100,000 children, descendants of our original colonists? What are we doing for posterity? Are the children of the foreign-born being taught the principles and traditions of Americanism?"

"Today every man, woman and child in this country needs more than ever before to be imbued with a loyalty that cannot be shaken."

Dr. Hebard is in Boston en route to Washington, D. C., to attend a conference of food conservation workers. She continues:



## GREAT DISPLAY OF FRUIT-LADEN TREES

Arnold Arboretum Rich in Color  
From This Time Until Late in  
the Fall—Many Species of  
Hawthorn Seen by Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Old-world visitors to the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, a suburb of Boston, are certain to express surprise at the great number of trees and shrubs bearing highly colored fruit which they find there, especially if they come at this season of the year. There is nowhere else in the world, probably, where so much color afforded by ripe fruit and fading leaves can be found as in the Arboretum grounds. Certainly there is no place where trees and shrubs desirable for fall decoration can be so easily studied. It has long been felt by landscape architects as well as by garden lovers that more attention should be paid to fall displays. That the idea is not a new one is shown by a paragraph written by Bacon, which reads: "I do hold that in the Royal ordering of gardens there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year, in which severally things of beauty may be there in season."

In America more than in any other land advantage can be taken of the hawthorns, the fall fruit of which is quite as handsome as the flowers which come in May and June. Europe has comparatively few hawthorns, although they are treasured in England more than elsewhere. No one can say how many hundreds there are on the American continent, for doubtless many yet remain undiscovered. At least 750 species, however, have been grown in the Arboretum. The fruiting season covers many months, some of the trees having berries that remain until spring.

The earliest of the hawthorns to ripen its fruit is *Crataegus Arnoldiana*. The Arboretum trees of this species are now covered with red berries, making a handsome display. One large tree is growing close by the Center Street gate, and is being much admired by visitors. Few people who have not visited the Arboretum have any conception of the possibilities which the hawthorns offer to the horticulturists of America. As a matter of fact, the best of the newly discovered trees will doubtless be found growing in the gardens of England before many years, for they are being introduced through the royal gardens at Kew. When W. J. Bean, of the Kew Gardens visited the Arboretum several years ago, he was especially impressed with the thorns.

In the shrub garden at the Arboretum, the honeysuckles have long been producing their gorgeous red and yellow berries. Few plants make a more brilliant display during the fruiting season. Some of the honeysuckles are among the finest garden plants that can be found anywhere. This is especially true of several new kinds. One of them, *Lonicera Amena*, is considered by some people the handsomest plant in the Arboretum shrub garden. Its gray-green foliage gives it a most unique appearance. Sometimes the leaves sparkle in the morning sunlight as though incrustated with enameled jewelry. There are other honeysuckles with gray-green foliage, but this hybrid is particularly beautiful.

There is one point to be remembered when planting honeysuckles, which is that they must have rich soil if they are to thrive. It is almost equally important that they should not be crowded. In poor soil and without sufficient room to expand freely, they will prove most disappointing.

Although the Chinese Cotoneasters are new plants to many people, they are full of promise for American and European gardens. Most of them have handsome foliage and some carry large numbers of handsome berries at this season. One of the best, called *Cotoneaster Songarica*, is now fruiting extremely well among the Chinese shrubs on the side of Bussey Hill in the Arboretum. It is well worth going to see by gardeners interested in plants of this class. The fruits are bright red with a clear, shining surface. The Cotoneasters belong to the rose family, and are related to the apples, pears and hawthorns. The genus has long been known in Europe and Eastern Siberia, but the Chinese plants are especially desirable. They are considered among the most valuable shrubs which have been introduced by Ernest H. Wilson, the Arboretum's plant hunter, who has contributed hundreds of good shrubs to the gardens of America and Europe. Another class of shrubs made beautiful at this season by their highly colored fruits are the *Viburnums*, a fine collection of which may be found near the Center Street entrance to the Arboretum grounds.

## GERMAN NAMES IN ST. LOUIS CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The names of the Bremen and Baden stations of the St. Louis post office will be formally changed Sept. 1. Postmaster Colin M. Selph announces that Baden station will hereafter be known as McLaren station, and that Bremen will be changed to Hyde station. Residents of the districts had requested that the changes be made.

Signs bearing their new names are being erected along five streets whose German names were recently changed by the Board of Aldermen. These are Enright Avenue, formerly von Versen Avenue; Gresham Street, formerly Kaiser Avenue; Providence Place, once Knapstein Place; Cecil Place, formerly Hapsburg Place; and Fourth Street, once Bismarck. Bills are pending to change the names of Berlin Avenue and Wiesenhahn.



Looking into New York's financial center from Coenties Slip, South Street

## 'MID THE COMMERCE OF NEW YORK

West Street and South Street are the two waterfront thoroughfares in New York which lead from the extreme point of the Battery along the North River and East River respectively.

Were Dietrich Knickerbocker, "ye oldest chronicler" of New York, to find himself suddenly on Coenties Slip and South Street of today, much would he rub his eyes and vainly would he look for the quaint stone tavern, built there in 1642 by Willem Kieft, successor of the wary, moon-faced Wouter van Twiller.

Where once the wall, inclosing the little village of New Amsterdam, ran through open fields, bordering on tangled forests, skyscrapers rear their heads into the clouds; L trains crash by, night and day, without interruption; heavy teams, transferring merchandise from the piers of the East River to those of the North River, rumble on the pavement in endless procession. South Street and Coenties Slip are the very commercial heart of the American Metropolis.

## LUXEMBOURGERS FRIENDS OF ENTENTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LONDON, England.—The whole world understands and appreciates the tragic position of heroic Belgium and Serbia, and all the allied peoples have deep sympathy for Rumania and Montenegro. But, since those now remote catastrophic months of 1914 when first the aggression of German militarism disclosed its plan for "hacking through" to the over-lordship of Europe, comparatively little attention has been spared for the bitter lot of the people of Luxembourg, whose Princess vainly appealed to German chivalry when she sought to bar the path of the invader across her State. For four years now, the citizens of Luxembourg have lived isolated under the yoke of German military domination. It is said that there are 3000 Luxembourg volunteers in France's Foreign Legion, and that they are gallant fighters on the side of justice and humanity.

It is true that Luxembourg has not faced, as Belgium and Serbia have, the cruel devastation wrought by defensive fighting against the German legions on their own soil, but war has come by air, and just as it has been necessary for the Entente Allies to bomb German billets in Belgium and French towns, so they have frequently had occasion to bomb Luxembourg, and with deadly effect.

Naturally, the German propagandists in Luxembourg, as in Belgium, have tried to arouse hostility against the Entente by exploiting these air raids. But again, as in Belgium, their efforts have proved singularly unsuccessful. The Luxembourgers persist, despite all propaganda, in regarding the German invader as the real culprit, and recognize clearly that Luxembourg is raided because the Luxembourg is there. The French papers report protests from the Luxembourg Parliament and Government against

## TRANSIENTS' HAUNT RENOVATED BY WAR

Market Street, St. Louis, Long the Rendezvous of Hordes of Unemployed, Yields to the Call of General Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Market Street, for a generation famous for its employment agencies, its cheap hotels and its crowds of unemployed ready to ship out for railway grading in Oklahoma or a "steel gang" in Louisiana, is well-nigh deserted in these days of war. The able-bodied male beggar has disappeared from St. Louis streets.

For years Market Street has been the recruiting ground for the labor gangs who have dug the ditches, graded the roadbeds, and cut the railway ties of the Southwest. Agents of the many railway lines reaching from St. Louis down to the Mexican border and the Gulf went to the street corners and the cheap lodging houses of Market Street for their help. There are now but few cheap lodging houses left in the city. The "hobo hotels," some of them financed by philanthropists, are vanishing. Their patronage vanished when the war made it imperative that every man get into the army or into industry.

The old courthouse lawns and wide steps, known to every hobo in the country as "O'Brien's Flats" are well-nigh deserted. Time was when hundreds of men used them as a sleeping place in mild weather. For the first time in the memory of St. Louisans, grass is growing on the lawns of the old courthouse. The former patrons are fighting and working now like the rest of America.

## GREAT WASTAGE OF POWER IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commenting upon the report that President Wilson may take over control of all the power plants in the United States because of the acute power shortage in the country at present, and on the announcement that additional power if obtainable will directly promote the production of explosives, while the proper utilization of coal will yield by-products used in the manufacture of explosives which are wasted in the ordinary methods of steam production, Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis charges that substantially 50,000 horsepower created by the barge canal improvement is being wasted daily in New York State, and that at a moderate price the State might be in receipt of a revenue of \$1,000,000 annually had not the Governor vetoed the power bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. Mr. Lewis asserted that the enormous amount of coal which might be saved by the use of this power and its employment in the production of explosives, might go far toward relieving the embarrassments of the government.

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The changes brought by the war to Market Street amount to a social revolution greater than dreamed by James Eads How of International Welfare Brotherhood fame, who made St. Louis a haven for hobos from all over the continent.

Market Street is changing, and for the better. The cheap lodging houses and the "barrel house" are going. Solid and respectable businesses are taking the vacant places. There are fewer saloons in the neighborhood than ever before. Visitors to St. Louis were the first to note and comment on the changes that have occurred. Market Street has always been a source of irritation to St. Louisans who have tried to pass bond issues to pull it down, clean up the neighborhood and put in a 24-block long and two-block wide parkway. It is the first avenue noted by the newcomer and the last thoroughfare seen by the departing guest, since Union Station fronts upon it for two blocks. The rejuvenation that St. Louis could not bring about, has been started by the war.

**MARSHAL FOR CHINA NOMINATED**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nelson E. Linton of St. Louis was nominated on Thursday to be marshal of the United States for China.

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC REVIVAL

Forty Barges and Seven Towboats Are to Begin Service Between St. Louis and New Orleans Early in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Forty barges and seven towboats located by an emergency survey of shipping craft along the Mississippi River will be in weekly service between St. Louis and New Orleans early in September, pending completion of the building program which M. J. Sanders, federal manager of River Traffic Revival, is directing.

Upper river cities are confident that this elimination of red-tape to meet the traffic emergency will mark early barge line establishment between St. Louis and St. Paul.

The revival, as pointed out previously, will be upon a large scale, involving an expenditure of \$8,000,000 on the lower river and \$3,000,000 on the upper section. These amounts have been considered as a basis for launching the project which, if successful, will have an additional support of many millions. Business men of the nation, who were caught in the winter freight logjam, look to the Mississippi to carry part of the burden during eight months of the year and they called upon the government to undertake the problem in a comprehensive and sympathetic manner.

Mr. Sanders was appointed in July and immediately realized that the needs were too pressing to await the construction program which was to mean the rehabilitation of the river. Instead of sitting by until the new boats were built, he made a survey of the district and started a fleet into action. In the meantime orders for additional barges and towboats were placed, plans considered and construction of docks began.

The terminal question, discussed upon an expansive basis, gave way to practical work which would make possible immediate utilization while the more imposing docks were being completed. In St. Louis, the municipally owned dock to cost \$300,000 was too great a project to make available loading facilities there at once. A \$15,000 landing ready for use when the first barges arrive is to serve temporarily, and will not block the river revival program. So it is all along the lower river. New Orleans expects to expend \$25,000,000 in the next year on dock and terminal facilities; Memphis will invest \$500,000 to help along the river front; Cairo has a \$100,000 project; Greenville will spend an equal amount, and Arkansas small towns are contemplating \$25,000 investments for docks.

The Mississippi Valley Waterways Association is backing a propaganda through the entire Mississippi Valley, and has amassed statistics and figures to prove its claim of the value of the river as a freight carrier. The association points out that a 1000-ton barge can transport as much freight as 50 cars, and with three barges to a towboat, every fleet operating between the upper and lower terminals will be equal to a train of 150 cars. This means the release of that many cars for other necessary war work, and the seven towboats now ready to enter the service will give 1050 cars for transcontinental trade. Financial Director Sanders has secured pledges of cooperation from shippers in every city. He estimates that the movement of 2,000,000 tons a year will put the line on a self-sustaining basis and the securing of a water and rail rate will extend the tributary service of the line to a remarkable degree.

"The cost of transport by water is approximately a third of the cost by rail," says Mr. Sanders. "There is scant difference in the time required to deliver freight. Up-keep is tremendously less. What we are going to do will be done in a wholly modern way, backed by the credit and war energy of the greatest country in the world, and we are going to make an effort to prove that the waterways of the country can assume a third of the burden that has at times all but broken the railroad's back."

## METHOD OF BRITISH IN BOMBING BRUGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LONDON, England.—Referring to the experiences of the crew of a British bombing machine while on a trip to bomb Bruges, Capt. Paul Bewsher, D.S.C., R.A.F., says, "Bruges, the most important German naval base in Belgium has been attacked so often by British airmen that it is now perhaps the best defended place against night bombing on the western front."

"The pilot and observer of a British night-bombing machine proceeding to Bruges have usually no difficulty in finding their way, as a haze of light from the searchlights can be seen 20 or 30 miles off. As they draw nearer they see a maze of 15 or 16 searchlights moving restlessly over the town, looking for some machine whose engine has been heard. Suddenly, they see the red flash of a bursting bomb and then another and another. At once chains of brilliant, emerald-colored balls of fire pour upward in ceaseless lines filling the sky with green bubbles of light. The machine is not picked up, however, and gradually, the lights and shell-fire die away."

"Now they are drawing nearer, and the observer crawls through a little door into the nose of the machine, examines his bomb-handle, and adjusts the bomb-dropping sight. As he kneels, a heavily muffled figure, in his little wooden cockpit, 10,000 feet over nothing, he is so absorbed in watching the ground that his surroundings seem to him perfectly normal; he is entirely at his ease."

"Below he sees the black line of the Canal which he is using as his guide. He turns the pilot to the left with a wave of his hand, and then again to the right, and stops him with an unflinching arm."

"Ahead he can see the dark mass of the town, and to the left the long basins of the docks. Far to the left lies the dark line of the Belgian coast, and over Ostende and Zeebrugge move the sentinel searchlights. Bruges lies dark and dim, snatching a brief rest from its tumultuous night."

"The observer waves his hand, and the roar of the engines dies away into silence as the machine dives toward its target. He unstraps his bomb-handle and leans far over the front, looking down to the shining water of the dock, absorbed in following the course of the little metal bar of the sight. It touches the docks and crosses them. With a quick gesture, he guides the pilot to the left, and the bar sweeps round and crosses the section of the quay he wishes to attack."

"He checks the pilot, and holds his bomb-lever in readiness. Hundreds of Germans stand waiting at their guns, and machine guns, and searchlights, and green ball machines. The organized hate of a community lies below the observer, but he thinks of nothing save the passage of the metal bar across the black mass between the two shining strips of water."

"Suddenly his 'sight' registers the range. He pushes the lever forward slowly, pulls it back again, and again pushes it forward, and again and again. From behind there comes the click and clatter of 14 dropping bombs."

"He shouts to the pilot to turn, and one huge wing climbs toward the stars as the machine sweeps round and away from the welter of shells and searchlights that the explosion of the bombs will bring."

"Gazing downward, the observer sees at the edge of the quay a red spurt of flame which slowly dies away. Two others follow, in the water where lie the destroyers and submarines, and then more and more. First on the sheds in the middle, a white sheet of flame bursts from one shed, and fading slowly leaves a red glare. An ammunition store has been blown up. The other bombs burst across the wharves and crowded basins, leaving huge clouds of white smoke where they have wrought destruction."

"Simultaneously with the bursting of the first bomb, hundreds of green balls come streaming in swaying curves from the ground, and pour upwards past the wings on both sides. Like a handful of ribbons the searchlights have been thrown up, and fill the sky with wands of light which weave a strange pattern all around the machine. Gun-fire flashes round the town, and close to the machine now bursts the clamorous barrage."

"It is an awe-inspiring din, but through it, the observer has heard the thud of the bursting bombs below. He scrambles back to the pilot, and laughs. Searchlights sweep to and fro, over them, under them, and on either side; ceaselessly the fantastic strings of green balls bubble upwards, and the flash of the shells seems to fill the whole sky."

"The machine roars on homeward through a maelstrom of flame and fire. The attack has been pressed home, and in the docks of Bruges the ammunition sheds are shattered and in flames, and water is pouring into the battered sides of the submarines. The airmen fly home, well content with their consciousness of duty well done, and leave far behind the searchlights still vainly scouring every quarter of the heavens—too late!"

Because of the commandeering of lumber, the restriction of metals and the diverting of many furniture factories to aeroplane construction this sale offers a purchasing opportunity which is not likely to be duplicated for many years to come.

It would be the wisest economy to not only fill your immediate needs, but to anticipate your future needs. Keep the home cheerful in preparation for the time when the boys come home.

**BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE**  
Now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of the country, also ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.  
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## SAWDUST IS SAVED TO MIX WITH COAL

Lumber Mills of Minnesota Said to Have Practically No Waste Since the Coal Situation Has Called for Other Fuels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—There has been a great increase in the amount of sawdust and other offal of the lumber mills in Minnesota saved for use as fuel, since the high prices of coal have made it necessary to use everything available, and the slashings are burned not only in the engine rooms of the mills themselves, but in heating some office buildings in Minneapolis.

"There is practically no waste in our mills in Minneapolis," E. McGibbon, general manager of the Northland Lumber Company, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The sawdust is mixed with coal and burned by office-building managers, and the slabs and other offal are all used. I cannot speak for the Northern Minnesota mills, and in some places in which there are no facilities for the handling of the by-products there may be some waste, because the stuff is bulky and it does not pay to handle it."

Judge J. F. McGee, State Fuel Administrator, said that he had cut down the supply of coal to all towns where there are lumber mills, and that the slabs and slashings are used for boxes and for fuel, "right down to the bark." Enough fuel of this kind is provided in Bemidji, for instance, to meet half the town's needs. None of the mills, he said, were wasting sawdust, because there are other commercial uses for it, and it sells by the ton for use in ice-houses and for other packing purposes.

The Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Company owns several mills in Northern Minnesota, and R. G. Chisolm of that company said that all refuse is being saved, for which cars are supplied. The slashings and slabs are shipped, but the sawdust is mixed with coal and burned in the mills.

Both sawdust and slabs are wet when first turned out, having been saturated when the logs were sent down the rivers. Wet, the slabs sell for \$3 a "load" (a lumber wagon full), and, dried out, they demand a dollar more. Both the Metropolitan National and the First National-Soo bank buildings in Minneapolis are heated with sawdust and slashings mixed with coal.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Saving the Surplus

There is a patriotic, as well as an economical, reason for saving all the surplus vegetables this season. The greater the amount of food produced and stored by individuals and communities, the greater the relief which will be given the railroads, freeing them for the transportation of war supplies. Every woman, therefore, who devotes her time to canning and otherwise preserving her garden crops is doing a real service for her country and humanity. To some extent, the same argument applies to city women who have no gardens, for such women can often help to relieve a temporary glut in the local markets, preventing waste by buying an extra lot of vegetables to can or dry.

Most housekeepers are familiar with canning methods, but comparatively few know much about drying or evaporating fruits and vegetables. The process is a simple one and worthy of special attention this season. There is a saving of cans and jars, when garden products are dried, and a little can be done at a time, whenever the housekeeper finds herself with more than is needed for immediate use. Certain vegetables are especially well adapted to the evaporation method. Corn, shell beans, squash, pumpkins, peas and carrots are among them. Old beets can be evaporated, but a better plan is to select only young beets and can them. Many people, living in city flats, have no facilities for storing vegetables, such as squash, pumpkins, turnips, beets, and carrots; but, if they will purchase these vegetables when they are plentiful and dry them, they can easily accumulate a sufficient quantity to last through the winter. In the dried state, they occupy but little space, and are easily restored to their natural condition, when soaked. They can be used in much the same way as fresh vegetables. This is a phase of the situation which is often overlooked, but it is important. It gives the city housewife an opportunity to prevent loss in an overstocked market, and enables her to do for herself what otherwise someone would be obliged to do for her.

There is no mystery about drying or evaporating garden products. An evaporating machine can be purchased at the stores, or a rack may be made to fit into the oven, resting on the supports designed to hold the grate. When the oven is used, the door must be kept open and the temperature not allowed to exceed 145°. A lower temperature, not above 110°, should be given at first. The most common mistake made is in the use of too much heat, the contents of the drier being cooked instead of evaporated.

Drying should be continued until the vegetables will rattle when moved about. Several helps have been suggested. One is that the oven should never be allowed to become hot enough to cook an egg. Another is that a cracker be put in the package in which the dried vegetables are stored. If the cracker is found to be moist, after two or three days, more drying is needed. Conditioning is also recommended. That means exposing the

dried products to sunlight for several hours, some days after the initial process has been completed.

Sweet corn is the vegetable most readily dried in the sun. It should first be boiled for five minutes on the cob. Then the kernels should be removed and spread on a rack out of doors, a raised screen being placed over it. Several days will be required to thoroughly dry the corn. Another way to keep sweet corn for winter is to preserve it in salt, using mason jars for the purpose. The corn is boiled on the ear. Next the kernels are cut off and mixed with an equal amount of salt. The salted corn then goes into the jar, and the cover is screwed tight.

The use of salt is feasible, too, in preserving other vegetables. Particularly good results are obtained with beans, provided the right practice is followed. It is desirable to use table salt, in the proportion of one to four. That is, four pounds of beans will require one pound of salt. The beans may be tipped and put up whole, but the better plan is to break them in pieces as though for immediate use. Use a crock to pack them in and have each layer of beans an inch thick, the salt being carefully spread over them. A plate should be inverted over the beans in the crock and a weight placed on the plate.

When the salting plan is adopted, the containers figure in the process. Evaporated vegetables and fruits must be stored with care and it is best to use small packages. Some housekeepers always save the boxes in which they buy crackers and cookies, finding them of convenient size for storing dried products. Sometimes paper bags are used, being twisted so as to form a neck, then being bent over and tied. Bags are especially satisfactory, if covered with paraffin, applied hot with a brush. Special paraffined cartons can be purchased. When vegetables are to be dried, the color can be set by first boiling them a few minutes. This adds to their appearance, but is by no means necessary.

## Some Sugar "Do's" and "Don't's"

Do not serve sugar desserts. Do not sweeten fruit indiscriminately.

Do not hoard; buy only two pounds at a time, if you are a city dweller, or five pounds, if you live remote from markets.

Do not use sugar on cereals when fruit juices will do as well.

Do not put an open sugar bowl on the table.

Do not frost your cakes.

Do use fruit juices for sweetening summer drinks.

Do can and preserve fruits without sugar, whenever possible.

Do return to the grocer any unused balance left from canning allotment.

Do remember that our soldiers need sugar more than we do, cautions a bulletin of the United States Food Administration.

## The New Standardization of Women's Clothes

Every little while the question comes up, shall women's clothes be standardized as men's have been? And every time it does come up, it calls forth vigorous protests. Many a woman, who strenuously objects to the idea of standardization, yet wishes fervently that something could be done to save her from the feelings she experiences when she takes out of closet or chest the gown which was so attractive last year, but which this season is so hopelessly out of style; so good as to materials and condition, but so glaringly dated as the product of a past vintage. Yet, when the average woman stops to notice men's apparel, she decides that she prefers her own garb, in spite of its many drawbacks. She does not like such a uniform. That is, this is the way she used to feel and argue.

Today women's ideas of dress are changing rapidly. In the first place, the world is at war, and as the men of the land scatter to join the army or the navy or to do whatever the country needs, the women, too, are undertaking all the war work that they can find time and ability for. Some, of course, can do little outside of their home duties, but even they, as a rule, carry about a knitting bag and devote all spare moments to turning out comforts for the men in the service; others there are, however, with the leisure which permits of more extensive service, and to many of them comes the conviction that they must have the proper dress for such service. The woman who spends her days in an office or war workshop has discovered that she must have a dress that is simple enough for her to work in, but also smart enough for her to wear wherever she may be called upon to go during the day and even to wear to an informal dinner, if time is too precious to be spent in changing. The dress manufacturers have been doing their best to supply her with just the sort of gown that she needs and, also, the right sort of coat or cape to wear over it.

Then there are those who have joined such organizations as the Women's Motor Corps. They have discovered that a uniform is essential to their clothing needs. And so, without any fuss or vain regrets for the fluffier apparel of days of peace, they have adopted the costume best suited to their duties, and a simple one it is, yet comfortable and smart in appearance. In spite of any past aspersions cast upon the clothes of men, women have not hesitated to adopt or adapt from them for themselves whatever features they discover to be of value. Women who are doing war work in

the huts and canteens of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. have also adopted uniformity in dress, even to the long blue smocks that they wear while lading out food and drink to their hungry visitors, the men "with the colors." Then there are the telephone girls who have been mobilized for war service, the messengers, women yeomen in the navy—ever so many more, all of whom have found the simplicity and convenience of a style of clothing which comes under the general heading of uniform. And, as one watches their quick, able and energetic work, or progress through the streets, one is impressed by the part that their clothes play in their general appearance or attitude. There is much to be said, one finds, in favor of the uniform.

At the very moment, however, when these trim khaki or serge-clad figures are stepping lightly and quickly past them, the windows of the big shops where women's clothes are sold are, for the most part, filled with the daintier garments of more leisurely, less active wear. So, it seems, that however far the uniform is creeping into the habits of dress of the women of today, those who desire it have not been deprived of the old order.

A writer on the subject of standardization of women's dress, in an issue of the magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, remarked that "revolutions in manner of dressing have always followed great wars." The fashion in men's, as well as women's, garments changed and varied in accordance with styles set by the Court until the French Revolution and its expression of democracy. Then men said: "Let us show we are of the people by dressing as the people." Then came the American Revolution and, from that day to this, men have worn clothes which are standardized. That is, they have adopted a style of dressing which, from year to year, changes in minor detail but not in form.

Asserting that the clothes a man buys ready-made are a better investment for his money than those a woman may obtain for the same sum, she claims the fault to be women's own. "First," she explains, "because we have made of clothes a pastime, a part of a competitive social procedure; second, because we have been willing to remain in ignorance of the causes which produce certain effects and neglected to learn the economics related to the business of buying; third, because while rebelling at the waste of time and money entailed in following the fashion, we have not been sufficiently courageous to break away from our

LONDON, England—Whether to build, or not to build, one's own house is a question which has been often times the subject of earnest debate. It is a matter each one must decide for himself, according to his own tastes and inclinations, and—be it added—opportunities. In some cases, it is, of course, a matter of necessity. But, once the decision to build has been arrived at, then the fun, so to speak, really begins.

It has been said, rather unkindly,



"The house-mistress on the threshold of her new home"

that those who build one house are likely to build two, and that they will let the first house to others and, themselves, live in the second. Certainly those who build themselves houses to dwell in are likely to learn a good deal during the process, more, probably, one way and another, than they ever anticipated at the outset, and they may be moved to make use of their ripened experience in a second venture.

First of all comes the matter of the choice of the site, and this is a question demanding much nice consideration. The ancient Roman had an unerring eye, when it came to the selection of the spot on which to build his country house, as a little study of the situation of the remains of the principal Roman villas in England will convince anyone. His houses were well sheltered, well watered, open to the south, situated on good ground; and the Roman was wise in

As a matter of fact, pace Lord Bacon, it would be a very ingenious person who should contrive to live in a house on which he did not also look, and there seems to be no real reason for the choice between use and beauty to which he points. Why should not both be obtainable, in equal proportions?

The site of the house having been chosen, the next thing to be done, for most people, is to decide on an architect. If the owners of the future house can be their own architects, well and good, but let them do nothing rashly. One of the drawbacks connected with the race of architects, or, at any rate, with some of them, is that they have of appearing to consider the house they are designing as their own and of gently ignoring their clients' rights. A say in the matter. It follows that there may be a little difficulty in convincing the architect that those who are to pay for and to live in the house are the persons chiefly interested in its construction; but, once this has been made clear, all will be well, and a delightful period will ensue during which numerous deeply interesting pink and blue plans will flutter to and fro between the owners and the architect, showing the house and all its appurtenances from all points of view, including a picture of its charming appearance when completed, necessitating much discussion and arousing all the pleasures of anticipation.

The aspect, the number of rooms, the materials of which it is to be

built, these must all be duly weighed and pondered and the cost counted. After this, comes the time when the walls are seen slowly rising until the long-looked-for moment arrives, when the whole thing has taken shape and the expectant owners may assume possession of their own new house, built expressly for them and planned to satisfy all their particular requirements, clean and fresh both within and without. Nor is there any reason why the house should not be really

beautiful from the beginning. Time will confer upon it the mellowness which it alone can bestow, but the house of today may have as perfect lines as the one built in any other period, Tudor, Queen Anne, Georgian, or what you will, only let it show originality and be no mere copy. All the details of the arrangements will have to be settled as the house nears completion, and a few points may be mentioned which it is as well to remember. First of all, nothing about the house is too small to be worth thoughtful consideration, and door handles, bells, and such things should all be carefully chosen. All fittings should be as distinctive and beautiful as it is possible to make them; and, if really good ornament is unobtainable, simplicity should be the rule. It is worth knowing that the flat hearths of our ancestors are perfectly practical and that grates and other draught, producing appliances are quite unessential. Floors and walls give scope for great variety of treatment, and a word may be said, if the house is in the country, in favor of plaster walls. The task of furnishing is a delightful one, but the subject can hardly be said to come within the range of house building, and the house-mistress must be left on the threshold of the new house which it will forthwith be her delight to transform into a home. She will be wise to do nothing hastily, and no harm will come of a little study of what wise people before her have thought and written on the subject of house furnishings.

## For the Camp Shack Walls

"Whitewashed walls are so glaring! I want something softer, yet I do not want to bother with paint—nor go to so much expense," remarked the woman who was transforming an old shack, as she called it, into a livable summer camp. It was a fairly long, low building of the bungalow type, with rough plastered walls not good looking enough to be left in their natural state. Except for the unattractiveness of the walls, the shack looked promising—it seemed to have all sorts of possibilities for comfort for those who wanted to live simply and quietly in the country in summer, with occupations other than housework to keep them busy the greater part of the time.

"Why not distemper the walls?" asked the practical friend, who was looking over the place. "That is a very simple thing to do; just mix up whitewash, according to the ordinary formula, and add some coloring matter to it; then put it on. Certainly you need not have glaring white walls, if you do not want them, and I agree with you that they would be ugly here."

"An excellent idea," was the reply. "Can you tell me how much whitewash and things I need, and how to go about mixing them, for I want to do this work myself?"

"With pleasure," answered the practical friend. "First, get about six pounds of whitening, put it in a wooden bucket and cover it with water. Set it away for 24 hours, then pour off the water; mix half a pound of size with two quarts of hot water, until it is a thick and smooth paste, and add this to the whitening. Add, also, one tablespoon of powdered alum and mix all together well, until it is of the consistency of cream. Strain it and set it aside until it is cold. You may need more than that for this room—in fact, I am quite sure that you will, but those are the correct proportions for you to follow. "Now for coloring, what will you have? A soft tan? Yes, that would be the prettiest tone that you could

use here in this lovely, woody country. I think gray is beautiful, too, but I think that you can get a rather prettier tone in distemper in tan than you can in gray; moreover, it would look warmer on a dark, chilly day. You can color this tan simply by mixing some yellow ochre with a little water and stirring it into the whitewash. Make it quite dark, for it will be much lighter when dry on the walls. It is wiser, however, to add the coloring matter a little at a time and test it on scraps of paper.

"You must have these walls dusted thoroughly; in fact, they should be washed well before you distemper them, and they really ought to have a thin coat of size first. You must be sure, also, to fill up these cracks and holes with some plaster of Paris and whitening. Do you know how to make a paste of that? Take three parts of whitening to one part plaster of Paris and mix it to a smooth paste with water and a little size.

"When you put the distemper on your walls, use a good, broad brush and be careful not to take up too much of the liquid at once, for splashing is to be avoided if you want smooth, neat walls. It is not hard to put on and it is so much more interesting to do it one's self, in a little place like this."

## Conserving Paraffin for Jelly

When you open a glass of jelly do not throw away the paraffin cover, but instead, wash it carefully and put away in a box or covered jar kept for the purpose. Then, the next time you make jelly, if you have a good supply of these used covers to melt and use again, you will not have to buy nearly so much paraffin as before.

## War Workers and Nurses

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## Making a Rock Garden

If you have a picturesque, rocky corner on your otherwise smooth, velvety lawn, why not stop trying to make it conform to the rest of the grounds and convert it into a rock garden, which shall be a really beautiful addition to the place? It is not a difficult thing to do. Nurserymen exhibited some attractive and interesting examples of such gardens, at this year's flower show in New York, and one firm kindly handed out small leaflets, giving helpful hints and directions concerning the building of them and the varieties of plants that would be happy and decorative accessories.

In the first place, the corner or spot chosen should be out in the open, free from the shade of tall trees or bushes. The rocks, with which it is to be built up, should be good, solid ones that are not easily eroded or crumbled; for instance, something hard, like granite, is to be desired rather than shale, as the former is so exceedingly hard and the latter, as almost anyone who has had experience in mountain climbing or even in long cross-country walks knows, crumbles or splinters at almost the slightest touch. Of course, if one can find nice, mossy rocks that have been mellowed by weather, they are greatly to be desired, what is called newly hewn rock being crude and raw, and much less ornamental.

The correct way of constructing a rock garden is to build it step by step, so the nurserymen say, putting in earth and rocks together, so that there will be no holes. There must be plenty of earth, packed in between the stones, in order that the flowers may have room for their roots. The amateur gardener is warned not to pile up a heap of rocks, scatter some soil over them and call that a rock garden; it is more than probable that not enough earth would remain in any one

spot to make for a luxurious growth of flowers.

Next, the rocks should be placed with flat sides up, for the most part, so that the water will seep through the earth, instead of being drained off, as much moisture is needed for the garden. Rocks, placed in this fashion, also help to protect the roots of the flowers. They recommend, as well, a fresh top-dressing of soil every spring, as this helps to keep the roots in place, and is generally good for the plants.

Probably the most satisfactory rock garden is one that is beautiful at all times of the year; so, of course, one must plant bulbs in the fall, in order to have flowers early in the spring, clumps of crocuses and hyacinths and narcissus—the poet's kind—and daffodils, too, and snowdrops and scillas. Later on, the iris will add beauty to the garden, also primroses and wall flowers. Rhododendron might be massed near by, also flowering almond and other bushes. If it is possible to arrange a little pool somewhere among the rocks, one can enjoy many plants which demand a great deal of water, and one can raise beautiful varieties of water lilies. In order that the garden may be a thing of beauty in winter, too, one might plant a number of small evergreens among the rocks, dwarf pines and cedars, those lovely gray-green spruces and, perhaps, some Japanese barberry bushes, which are so vivid in color.

The enthusiastic gardener can make a lovely and decorative thing out of his rock garden, if he wishes, without too great an outlay of time or money; and, doubtless, what is now a waste space, on many a country place, might be made into a beautiful and delightful spot.

## The Dinner Hour

"Did you ever stop to think, children," asked Mother, one evening after dinner, "that the dinner hour is more than just a time to eat? Very often, it is the one hour of the day when the whole family is gathered together: Father has no train to catch, you children are not hurrying off to school, the day's work is over, and here we are, all together, with plenty of time to enjoy each other. Now, I'm going to tell you just how I think the dinner hour should be spent; and then, if you agree, we'll try it for a week. I'm sure we'll never go back to the old way."

The children were interested at once. Peggy climbed up in Mother's lap, and Arthur, always last to dash into his seat at the table and first to rush away, perched on the arm of Mother's chair. It sounded like planning a new game.

"Now," continued Mother, "I think, first of all, we should each come to the dinner table prepared to tell something interesting, some little happening out of our day that we know the others would like to hear about. For instance, Father can tell us something he's seen or heard in the city; Grandma reads so much that she'll have wonderful stores of knowledge right out of her books; and you children can save up anything from your school or play that you think we would want to hear. You know mothers and fathers have still a lot to learn."

"What will you tell about?" asked Peggy. Mother laughed. "Why, even if I'm just home all day, a dozen interesting things always happen. For instance, this very morning—"she stopped and her eyes twinkled—"oh, but I must save that for tomorrow night!"

"Won't it be fun!" cried the children. "Yes, it will," agreed Mother. "And then, instead of you boys and girls talking among yourselves, while Daddy and Grandma and I try to make ourselves heard—and we seldom succeed—we'll all promise not to speak, unless we include every one at the table. You just wait and see if we don't make the dinner hour a delight. Of course," she added, "we must tell about things that are pleasant and helpful and instructive, or even a good joke that will make us all laugh."

The next evening, they came to the table eager to try the new plan. It was certainly a success. Of course,

at first, Arthur giggled a little and Peggy forgot what it was she wanted to tell. But, by the third evening, one could see that the new system was there to stay. Mother felt very happy, as she looked around the contented table and listened to the conversation.



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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## LARGE YIELD ON RAILWAY STOCKS

Little Activity Marketwide in This Class of Securities, Notwithstanding the Pending Contract With the Government

BOSTON, Mass. — Notwithstanding official advice from Washington that the major articles of agreement between railroads and the government will be passed upon by Director-General McAdoo, and made public this week, railroad stocks show little if any activity stock-marketwide. Indeed, with one or two exceptions, they are drifting as aimlessly as when the government first took them in hand. Of course, drastic declines have been witnessed in many securities. But when "family heirlooms," handed down to each succeeding generation, are selling to yield more than 7 and 8 per cent, attention is sharply arrested. Much is heard of the return to speculative favor of railroad stocks. Regardless of this, however, when the President of the United States says in public proclamation that earnings shall be based on a certain fixed sum arrived at by averaging net operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917, it would seem that they are assured at least of an irreducible minimum of income. And this return in most instances will permit of present rates of dividends with a decidedly comfortable margin left over.

Without attempting to analyze their market or speculative position, a list has been compiled of those representative American railroad stocks that have maintained regular dividends during this time of financial stress, showing their yield on market at present prices, average net operating income per share as now understood under government control, together with margin over and above dividends required:

	3-yr. av. net op. inc.	Div. yield	Surp. margin
Atchafalpa	6	7	\$12.10 \$6.10
Balt & Ohio	5	9	6.09 1.00
Ches & Ohio	4	7	10.10 6.10
Chl & N. W.	7	7	9.40 2.40
Chl. Mil. & St. P.	4	8	4.35 .35
Chl. R. I. & P.	7	9	23.70 16.70
Del. & Hudson	6	9	11.40 5.40
Gen. Svc.	7	7	9.63 2.63
Ill. Central	7	7	10.79 3.79
Louis & Nash.	6	6	16.25 9.25
N. Y. Central	6	12	12.60 7.60
Norfolk & West.	7	7	13.70 5.70
Pennsylvania	3	7	4.35 1.35
Reading	7	7	12.51 2.51
Rock. Is.	6	6	10.40 4.40
South Pacific	6	7	9.50 3.50
Union Pacific	10	8	15.10 5.10

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	31.75	32.45	31.70	32.00
Nov.	31.07	31.77	31.07	31.47
Dec.	31.02	31.65	31.00	31.38
Jan.	31.02	31.65	31.00	31.38
Mar.	31.02	31.65	31.00	31.38
May	31.02	31.65	31.00	31.38

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	30.65	30.99	30.45	30.80
Dec.	30.30	30.71	30.30	30.61
Jan.	30.29	30.66	30.29	30.61
Mar.	30.21	30.75	30.21	30.50

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN

	July	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$57,704	\$1,293	\$1,293
Net earnings	23,277	3,162	3,162
Balance	11,191	4,230	4,230

Twelve months:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$592,230	\$451,151
Net earnings	261,705	121,225
Balance	94,765	28,550

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	Qr. ended June 30, 1918	1917
Operating revenues	\$5,296,388	\$4,558,640
Net revenue	1,640,794	1,058,156
Operating income	907,859	537,719
Gross income	907,859	537,719
Net income	355,541	347,781
Surplus	355,541	347,781

\*Decrease.

## NEW GAS COMPANY

MANILA, P. I.—A new Hawaiian-Philippine gas company has been incorporated here, capitalized at \$1,250,000, \$250,000 of which has already been subscribed. The company is being financed by Hawaiian sugar planters, who are assessing a nominal amount of each ton of sugar milled in the Hawaiian factories to pay for stock subscriptions.

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Thirty-six per cent of the employees of the government of Great Britain, outside munition factories, in January, 1918, were women. It is estimated that in all lines of work 1,442,000 women have stepped in to fill depleted ranks of industry, and nearly three-quarters of this number work for the government.

## SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE GAINS

LONDON, England.—The foreign trade of British South Africa for the first three months of 1918 increased £1,098,692 over the similar period in 1917. Imports increased £673,711, and exports £424,981. Cotton imports show the largest increase, totaling £2,228,876 in 1918, compared with £1,279,119 in 1917.

## GAS CONCERN'S NEW STOCK

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An application has been filed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for permission to sell \$5,000,000 of its preferred stock at not less than 82½%. The object of the issue is to finance construction expenditures.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	46½	46½	46½	46½
Am Car & Fdy	85½	85½	84½	84½
Am Loco	66½	66½	66½	66½
Am Smelters	78	78	77½	77½
Am Sugar	109½	109½	108½	108½
Am Tel. & Tel.	96	96	96	96
Am H. & L. pfd	89½	89½	88½	88½
Anacosta	66½	66½	66½	66½
Atchafalpa	86	86	86	86
At Gulf & W. I.	102½	102½	102½	102½
Bald Loco	94	94	93½	93½
Balt & Ohio	55	55	55	55
Beth Steel	83½	83½	83½	83½
Brook R. T.	39½	39½	39½	39½
Can Pacific	160½	160½	159½	159½
Can Leather	69½	69½	69½	69½
Ches & Ohio	57½	57½	57½	57½
Chi. M. & St. P.	47½	47½	47½	47½
Chi. R. I. & P.	25½	25½	25½	25½
Chl. R. I. & P.	77	77	77	77
China	39	39	39	39
Corn Prods.	43½	43½	42½	42½
Cruicible Steel	68	68	67½	67½
Cuba Cane pfd	29½	29½	29½	29½
Cuba Cane	90½	90½	89½	89½
Erle	15½	15½	15½	15½
Gen Electric	146	146	146	146
Gen Motors	162½	162½	161½	161½
Gen. Svc.	51½	51½	51½	51½
Kennecott	33½	33½	33½	33½
Max Motor	26½	26½	26½	26½
Mer Mar	27½	27½	27½	27½
Mer Mar pfd	109½	109½	109½	109½
Mex Pet	100½	100½	99½	99½
Midvale	52½	52½	52½	52½
Mo Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½
N. Y. Air Brake	125	125	125	125
N. Y. St. P. & N. Y.	43	43	42½	42½
N. Y. R. H. & H.	90	90	89½	89½
N. Pacific	43½	43½	43½	43½
Penn	43½	43½	43½	43½
Ray Cons	89½	89½	89½	89½
Reading	92	92	91½	91½
Rep. I. & S. I.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Soc Pac	23½	23½	23½	23½
Soc Ry	43½	43½	43½	43½
Studebaker	43½	43½	43½	43½
Texas Co.	150	150	149½	149½
Union Pacific	126½	126½	126½	126½
U. S. Steel	111½	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Steel pfd	110½	110½	110½	110½
Utah Copper	80½	80½	80½	80½
West Union	82½	82½	82½	82½
Westinghouse	43½	43½	43½	43½
Windsor	19½	19½	19½	19½
Total sales	1,200			

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec	97½	97½	97½	97½
Anglo-French	94½	94½	94½	94½
City of London	94½	94½	94½	94½
City of Lyons	94½	94½	94½	94½
City of Paris	91½	91½	91½	91½
French Rep.	99	99	99	99
Un. King	99½	99½	99½	99½
Un. King 5½s 1919	99½	99½	99½	99½
Un. King 5½s 1921	99½	99½	99½	99½

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3½s	102.30	102.50	102.20	102.20
Lib. 1st 4s	94.10	94.10	94.10	94.10
Lib. 2d 4s	93.80	93.80	93.80	93.80
Lib. 1st 4½s	94.08	94.22	94.08	94.16
Lib. 2d 4½s	93.80	93.82	93.82	93.84
Lib. 3d 4½s	95.02	95.10	95.00	95.02

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Thursday's Closing Prices)

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96½	
Am Chem	96½	
Am Wool	58½	
Am Zinc	17½	
Am Zinc pfd	48½	
Artisan	15	
A. G. & W. I.	102½	
Booth Fish	26	
Boston Elev	69½	
Boston M.	24	
Butte & Sup	25½	
Cal & Ariz	68	
Cal & Hecla	460½	
Central Range	46	
Davis Daily	5½	
East Butte	9½	
Fairbanks	47½	
Granby	75½	
Green Can	41½	
I. Creek	62½	
Isle Royale	26½	
Lake	5½	
Mass Eng. pfd	16	
Mass Gas	81	
May-Old Colony	21½	
Miami	28½	
Mohawk	53½	
N. Y. N. H. & H.	90	
North Butte	14½	
Old Dominion	39½	
Osceola	50½	
Pond Creek	100	
Shannon	33½	
Swift & Co.	112½	
United Fruit	126½	
Verde	29½	
U. S. Smelting	42	
Utah Cons	104½	

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	11½	59
Barnett O. & G.	11	12
Big Ledge	11	12
Boston & Mont	51c	52c
Calendons	45c	46c
Calumet & Jer	7	10
Canada Cop	11½	2
Cash Boy	5	6
Ches Motor	128	141
Cons Arizona	1½	14½
Curtiss	37½	38
Emma Cons	2	1
Gen. Svc.	1	1½
Bureka	1	1½
Federal Oil	1½	2
First Nat Cop	1½	2
Goldfield Cons	20	23
Green Monster	4	5
Hale Mining	4½	5
Howe Sound	4½	5
Jerome Verde	9	11
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	5½	5½
Lake Torp Boat	4½	5
Marshall	40	41
McKin Dar	43c	45c
Midwest Oil	97	99
Midwest Refining	11½	11½
Okla P. & R.	7	7
Okmulgee	2½	2½
Peerless	15	17
Penn Ky	4½	5
Pine Oil	18	18
Russia 5½s	56	58
Do 6½s	59	61
Sapulpa Ref	6½	6½
Sequoia	16	18
Sinclair Gulf	12½	13½
Standard Motor	12½	13½
Submarine Boat	18½	19
Texas	11	12
Tuxpan	11	12
United Motors	33½	34½
Verde Ext	36	37
S. Steam	24	24
Victoria	64	64
Wright Martin	83	83

## GOLD RESERVE LARGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Treasury now holds a gold reserve of \$2,518,675,515, Secretary McAdoo announced.

## GORTON-PEW CO.'S NEW STOCK ISSUE

BOSTON, Mass.—The capital issues committee has approved the application of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company for an increase in the preferred and common stocks of the company. The preferred stock has been increased to \$2,000,000, and the dividend rate raised from 7 per cent to 8 per cent; the common stock has been increased to \$3,250,000, with the par reduced, from \$100 to \$50, and it is understood the common will be placed on a \$2 per annum dividend basis, or the equivalent of \$4 on the old stock.

The new preferred stock is offered by Richardson, Hill & Co. at \$100 a share, with a bonus of two shares of common stock with every 10 shares of preferred stock, thus making an investment return of 8.4 per cent. Application has been made to list the common stock on the Boston Stock Exchange, and the bankers place a market value of \$20 a share on the common stock.

The normal increase in fish demand would seem to warrant further expansion, as the company has never been able to supply its trade requirements. But the extraordinary food situation caused by the war has made imperative the immediate production of the utmost possible supply of fish.

The American people today consume on an average only 13 pounds of fresh and salt fish per capita annually, compared with 57 pounds in England and an even higher amount in Japan and elsewhere. In view of the natural and unlimited sources of supply, both the national and state food administrations have for months been conducting energetic propaganda to increase the use of fish in this country.

## STOCKS MOVE IN A NARROW GROOVE

Renewed heavy buying of Liberty 3½s featured the New York stock market Thursday. These bonds made another new high record. The stock list moved irregularly, and for the greater part of the session prices were fractionally under Wednesday's closing level. The American Hide & Leather issues were early exceptions to the downward tendency, the preferred selling up to a new high record. Considerable interest was attached to Republic Steel common, which has been relatively firm for a long time. Canadian Pacific was a weak feature, closing at a net loss of 2½. Marine preferred and Mexican Petroleum each closed at a net loss of more than a point.

Swift and American Agricultural Chemical were strong features of the Boston market.

## ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM'S REPORT

LONDON, England.—The annual report of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company shows that in 1917 the production was 4,960,000 tons, compared with 5,164,000 tons in 1916. The decrease was due to the loss of the Rumanian output.

Gross profits for the year were 49,740,000 florins, compared with 32,832,000 florins in 1916 and the net profits were 44,373,000 florins, contrasted with 32,629,000 in the previous year.

According to a statement issued by the management the directors have endeavored to reach a tonnage and distribution agreement with the Standard Oil interests, but have been unsuccessful.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Gorden P. Kiser, of Kiser & Co.; Sea Shore.	
Atlanta, Ga.—W. P. Spaulding of Gramling, Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.	
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll, of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.	
Brooklyn, N. Y.—W. Williams, of Electric Boot Co.; Tour.	
Chicago—John Schmal of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.	
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; Tour.	
Chicago—W. H. Root and W. Raiser, of Groves & Root; U. S.	
Chicago—J. J. Brody, of Hillman Stores; Tour.	
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Vasquez of Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 27 Essex Street.	
Dallas, Tex.—I. Zesmer; U. S.	
Detroit, Mich.—C. E. Smith; Tour.	
Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schultz; U. S.	
Havana, Cuba—Ramon Poblet of Poblet & Mundet Co.; 82 Lincoln Street.	
Houston, Tex.—Meyer Nicholas; U. S.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum, of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; Tour.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—Max Rothstein, U. S.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. H. Anderson of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.; Essex.	
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode, of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox.	
Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Tour.	
Nashville, Tenn.—W. Korman of Korman & Sawyer; U. S.	
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez, of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.	
New York—S. Cuetar, of Cuetar Bros.; U. S.	
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.	
New York—A. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores.	
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.	
Philadelphia—J. L. Fox; U. S.	
Quincy, Mass.—Lazarus; U. S.	
Savannah, Ga.—M. Foster of Universal Shoe Co.; U. S.	
St. Louis—Wm. Levy, of F. Levy & Co.; U. S.	
St. William, N. C.—L. H. Burnett, of Geo. R. French & Sons; Avery.	

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## BIG GROWTH FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC

Current Orders Exceed in Volume the Previous Best Record—Percentage of Cost of Sales in 1917 Lowest in Many Years

BOSTON, Mass.—The improvement in the market price of General Electric stock has attracted some attention among traders and investors. The company has considerably improved its financial position by reason of its extraordinarily large business and good profits.

Current orders are running at the annual rate of \$250,000,000 compared with a rate of less than \$240,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. Bookings for the full year 1917 aggregated \$246,778,491, and the amount by which they surpassed the rate up to the corresponding time last year bids fair to be equaled in the calendar year.

The attainment of \$250,000,000 bookings in 1918 would establish a new high mark for the third successive year. Record 1917 bookings of \$246,778,491 bettered the 1916 total by 45



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts**, who is in charge of the Atlantic City, N. J., meetings, next Sunday, which have for their object the registering of the weight of public opinion behind the national prohibition movement, has been a temperance lecturer and writer ever since he entered the ministry, after being graduated from Wesleyan. He served in Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian pulpits in Massachusetts and New Hampshire cities, in Chicago and New York. He founded the American Sabbath Union in 1889, and was for a year its field secretary, lecturing throughout the United States. Since 1895 he has been superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, which he founded. Dr. Crafts has traveled widely in Europe and the Orient, and is author of voluminous writings upon religious, temperance and sociological topics. He was a member in 1915-16 of the Union National Commission to frame an amendment for constitutional prohibition. In 1917 he was chairman of the official United States delegations to the International Congress on Alcoholism, held in London. Since 1917 he has been a member of the United Committee on War-Time Activities.

**William R. McInnes**, who has been chosen to succeed George M. Bosworth as vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, comes from Hamilton, Ont. He was educated at private schools and at Marlborough College, England, and returned to Canada to enter the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a clerk in the purchasing department, in 1885, and has risen rapidly in the service. In 1902 he was appointed freight traffic manager, and two years later was appointed president of the Canadian Freight Association. In all matters pertaining to traffic on the North American Continent his ability has been widely recognized.

**Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.**, whom King George V. has recently knighted with the Order of the Bath, was appointed to duty with the British Grand Fleet in November, 1917, and in April, 1918, was appointed commander of the United States battleships. He was made a rear admiral on May 23, 1917. Graduating from the United States Naval Academy, Admiral Rodman, a native Kentuckian, steadily rose in the navy, spending in the Spanish-American War, aboard the Raleigh, as a lieutenant. In 1914-15 he served as superintendent of transportation at the Panama Canal, and in 1916-17 was a member of the general board of the Navy Department.

**Franklin H. Sargent**, whose work as chairman of the department of dramatic activities among the soldiers in the War Department's commission on training-camp activities has been so widely commended, brings to his duties an unusually rich equipment. After receiving his A. B. at Harvard he took up the study of expression at the Boston School of Oratory and with many private teachers in the United States and Europe. After a year as instructor in elocution at Harvard, he was dramatic director of the Madison Square Theatre, New York City, for two years. Since 1884 he has been president of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

**John Alexander Stewart**, who has written an open letter to Mr. Lloyd George calling his attention to the excessive financial burdens imposed upon the United Kingdom through the liquor traffic, is a well-known British novelist and journalist, coming from the Perthshire Highlands of Scotland. His works of fiction, of which "The Eternal Quest" and "Quicksands" have been among the more successful, cover a large variety of subjects, which is accounted for by the author's extensive travels. Mr. Stewart began his career as a bank clerk in Scotland. After a brief experience of this profession, he went to Ireland, and then crossed to America, traversing the continent from east to west, when he decided to try his hand at journalism. In this capacity, he returned to Europe as the special correspondent of a leading western paper. Subsequently, he became editor of the Publishers' Circular. He has published some 20 novels.

## ST. LAWRENCE POWER SCHEMES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

**KINGSTON, Ont.**—The Dominion Marine Association is opposing two proposals for the development of power on the St. Lawrence River between Morrisburg and Cornwall, Ont., which affect boundary waters. The applications are made to the International Joint Commission by the New York & Ontario Power Company of Waddington, N. Y., and the St. Lawrence Power Company of Massena, N. Y. The Canadian association claims that the navigability of the river will be affected if the applications were granted and it also objects to parceling out of the St. Lawrence waters to private corporations in a manner which is fast putting the river beyond the control of the government and will certainly prejudice any future general scheme designed to improve navigation and develop power as a national or international undertaking. Pending further investigation the Canadian Government has withheld its approval and, in one case, has filed pleadings in opposition to the proposal.

**NEGRO COUNCILS PLANNED** Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

**LITTLE ROCK, Ark.**—The State Council of Defense has arranged for the organization of Negro auxiliary defense councils in each county in the State to assist in the fourth Liberty Loan drive and future war work campaigns. The auxiliary councils will work under the county councils.

## LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

In a restaurant at Tonopah, Nev., the price of an order of plain milk toast has been raised from 30 cents to 50 cents within the last month. The proprietor is laconic, and offers no explanation for this remarkable advance in such a simple article of diet. Other prices are high, but this item challenged attention. Are those who follow the government's advice to use milk plentifully to be penalized for it?

## PROTECTION FROM PROFITEER SOUGHT

Central States Cooperative Society Has Called for Consumers Convention Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

**CHICAGO, Ill.**—The Central States Cooperative Society has called a consumers cooperative convention, to be held at Springfield, Ill., September 24. The convention call is extended to all trade unionists friendly to the Rochdale Cooperative Movement, and all other American working people who are not unfriendly to the labor movement. The convention is called for the purpose of electing officers and transacting necessary business connected with the Central States Society and local societies affiliated with it.

A campaign of education will be taken up among workers who are uninformed as to what the movement means. The convention call states that it must be impressed upon workers that it is just as necessary for them to take measures to guarantee that they will get the value of a dollar when they spend it as it is for them through trade unions to see that they get the dollar itself. The call contends that the only way to deal with the profiteer is by organized effort strong enough to protect its members against profiteers.

It declares that the cooperative movement means the same thing to the workers in dealing with the profiteer that the trade union means in dealing with the employer. A contention is made that the cooperative movement will increase the strength of the trade-union movement, in the exact proportion to which the cooperative movement is established, and will mean added strength to the workers in fighting for better wages, shorter hours and better treatment from employers; for the enactment of just legislation and in securing the election or appointment of honest judges and electing honest legislators. The Cooperative League of America will also meet on Sept. 25 at Springfield.

## PROPOSED PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

**VICTORIA, B. C.**—Attorney-General Farris has made an announcement of interest regarding future governmental control over public utilities in British Columbia. "We have found," he says, "that the present control of the government over public utilities is very unsatisfactory, both from the standpoint of the government and the public. I am authorized to make the announcement on behalf of the government that at the next session of the Legislature we intend creating a Public Utilities Board which will be clothed with fullest powers along the lines of the present Dominion Railway Commission. This board will have full power to investigate the conduct and charges of public utilities, street railways, telephones and so forth, and it also will be clothed with ample powers to enforce its findings.

In connection with these matters we intend also, to clothe the board with supervisory powers over municipalities, on the principle of the local government board in the old country and in some of the Canadian provinces. In drafting the municipal act we have been working out this scheme and shortly will submit it to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities to consider amendments."

**RESTRICTIONS DEMANDED** Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

**YOUNGSTOWN, O.**—There is a demand among business men here that federal restrictions be placed on land development schemes. Many such projects are under development hereabout and large amounts of money are flowing into them. Most of them are felt to be purely speculative and supplying no present or even near future need, and in some instances with questionable aspects. On that account it is demanded that restrictions be placed on such operations to save money much needed for war uses.

**GERMAN IS PROHIBITED** Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**—The North American Gymnastic Union hereafter will prohibit the use of the German language in keeping its records and will discourage the use of that tongue among its members. This decision was reached at a recent meeting of Turnvereiners here, but 10 votes being cast against the proposal.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

The Unboasting English  
THE PUBLIC LEDGER, Philadelphia—We must not let our delight in the astonishing achievements of our boys, bearing themselves like veterans on the bloodiest battlefields in history and against the most intensively trained troops ever sent into action, blind us to the other "big things" that have been and are being done in this tremendous tournament of the nations. Even in our appraisal of the great deeds of our allies, we have naturally dwelt chiefly upon the unexpected and the gloriously bizarre—the slaying of the Goliaths by the daring Davids. We have not stopped to comment on the solidity of Mont Blanc. But it is after all on the solidity of the Mont Blanc that we build. We all know the stuff of which Old England was made. What she has done in this war—quietly, unobtrusively as is her wont—has surprised no one who knew English character, English stamina and English history. Imaginative writers have mentioned various moments at which the blundering bully of Berlin lost the war and his chance to conquer and enslave the world; but those who take long views of things and recognize the primal forces which have shaped the destiny of nations since the disintegration of the Roman Empire, will agree that the doom of Germany's despotic ambition was sealed on the day that Britain's councilors wheeled that nation into line with the forces of freedom.

An Academic Offensive  
THE EVENING POST, New York City—To one who knows the temperance and organizing ability of Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton University, the rapid expansion of the new American Classical League will be regarded simply as a circumstance that was to be expected. To yield ground without a struggle is no part of the dean's creed, and from the moment that he first actively interested himself in the work of saving the humanities from the doom which the ultra-modernists had mapped out for them, it was certain that the classics at last had a champion who would never be satisfied with a purely defensive war. So it is that today, after a waste of valuable years devoted mainly to answering the attacks of those persons who believe that there is nothing good in education except that which is the product of the last few decades and which meets the mere material interests of the nation, the friends of the classical studies find themselves making a few attacks on their own account. The American Classical League is the embodiment of this new offensive begun at the academic Marne. But little more than a month ago at the National Education Association convention in Pittsburgh, it is already an effective organization with a branch in Boston as well as in New York. The enthusiasm which it has so soon awakened in quarters previously regarded as neutral in affairs pertaining to the schools is proof enough of the need it fills.

Uncle Sam Demands Courtesy  
THE BROOKLYN EAGLE—Mr. McAdoo's order to railroad employees on the subject of courtesy was not a sermon on politeness; it was a sermon on the public or those who operate the railroads may absorb or ignore as they please. There has been marked deterioration in the service rendered by railroad employees since the government took over the roads. Why this should be so it is not easy to understand. The workers have received handsome increases in wages, which now come from the government, meaning the general funds of the public, rather than from the railroads. The public has a right to demand politeness of well-paid public servants. Discourtesy on the part of railroad workers is discreditable to the workers themselves and discreditable to the nation, while the spirit behind the studied impoliteness reflects impoliteness or worse. It is a form of sabotage practiced against the government. It is to be hoped that Mr. McAdoo's order will be read in this light by the workers to whom it was addressed. The traveling public will hereafter have the right word for insolence and discourtesy, and a way should be found to enforce obedience to the very reasonable demands made by Mr. McAdoo.

## GREAT INCREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

**JACKSON, Miss.**—While it is known in a general way that the South has made great progress in food production in recent years, it has remained for C. A. Cobb, assistant state agent for farm demonstration work at Mississippi Agricultural College, to demonstrate exactly what Mississippi has accomplished in the years between 1909 and 1917. Mr. Cobb's figures show a total increase of 207 per cent in the farm production of Mississippi, while wheat has increased 1800 per cent in production in the eight years involved in the compilation of figures. Velvet beans, scarcely grown in 1909, have increased in production 79,900 per cent, while soy beans have gained 23,900 per cent in the same time. Farm demonstration work by state and federal agents throughout Mississippi in the past few years is given as the reason for this enormous increase in farm products output.

**GERMAN SMELTER SEIZED** Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

**VAN BUREN, Ark.**—The Arkansas Zinc & Smelting Corporation in Van Buren has been taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. The plant is owned by the Vogelstein Company of New York and is valued at \$250,000.

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in winter; a good salary offered to a lady  
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WANTED on Gowns and Millinery. Women  
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**ABOLITION OF USE**  
**OF GERMAN IS ASKED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**—The St. Louis  
County Council of Defense has mailed  
letters to every school board in the  
county asking that the teaching of  
German be discontinued, if such action  
has not already been taken. This  
move is in accordance with the resolu-  
tion recently adopted by the State  
Council of Defense in the Cape  
Girardeau meeting, condemning the  
teaching of the German language in  
the elementary schools. A letter was  
also sent by the council to all the  
German churches in the county re-  
questing that they make English the  
official language of their churches. St.  
Louis County has a very large popula-  
tion of Germans, whose communities  
speaking no other tongue in business,  
the home, church and schools.

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**ABOLITION OF USE**  
**OF GERMAN IS ASKED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**—The St. Louis  
County Council of Defense has mailed  
letters to every school board in the  
county asking that the teaching of  
German be discontinued, if such action  
has not already been taken. This  
move is in accordance with the resolu-  
tion recently adopted by the State  
Council of Defense in the Cape  
Girardeau meeting, condemning the  
teaching of the German language in  
the elementary schools. A letter was  
also sent by the council to all the  
German churches in the county re-  
questing that they make English the  
official language of their churches. St.  
Louis County has a very large popula-  
tion of Germans, whose communities  
speaking no other tongue in business,  
the home, church and schools.

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YE OLDE ENGLISH  
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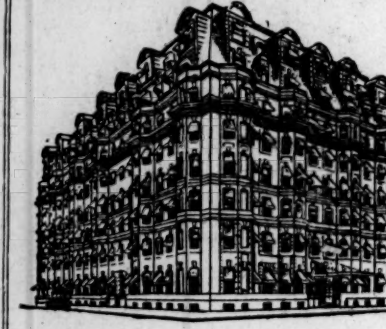
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OPPOSITE BUSHNELL PARK  
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FAMOUS AS AN EATING PLACE  
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## NEW ENGLAND

## NEW YORK

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With tariff in moderation

Readers of this paper appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of The Majestic.  
Near the center of interest—Comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

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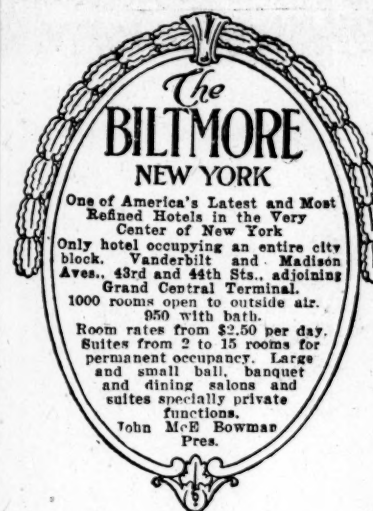
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One block from the Grand Central Terminal.  
Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.  
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JUST as a composer builds a master symphony around a single dominating motif, so has The Hermitage been built around a governing idea—a clublike atmosphere, pleasing to both men and women. Our paramount consideration is the comfort of the guest and to that end every factor of the hotel has been designed to give comfort, repose and pleasure.

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OUR AIM IS TRUE SERVICE  
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Special Rates by the Week.  
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Cord and homelike—excellent character of guests.  
American Plan: meals at fixed prices.  
Cooking by women, which insures wholesome and cleanliness.  
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Rates by the day or week. Open all year.  
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## Van Nuys Hotel

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New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and trolleys.  
Rates from \$1.50 upward.  
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50 cents more for every room higher  
Attractive rates to permanent guests  
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All Single Rooms: All Private Baths  
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A Hotel for Your Wife, Your Mother, Your Sister and Yourself.

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New Fireproof Rooms  
Rate from \$2.00  
Under the Personal Direction of S.J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

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Rates from \$2 per day

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Chicago's premier resident and transient hotel, located in the Lake Shore Drive district, ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters.

Rates \$1.50 and upward.

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Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotel, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

Rates \$1.00 and upward.

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R. W. PRICE, Manager

New and Strictly Fireproof

American Plan

## The Portland Hotel

Portland, Oregon

A world-famed hotel, homelike, refined, restful, with outside rooms and suites.  
A service of courtesy. Cuisine excellent.  
MODERATE RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN  
RICHARD W. CHILDS, Manager.

## Hotel Atlantic

—In Chicago

450 Rooms—11900

300 with Bath

Clark St. near Jackson Blvd.

The Hotel of Homelike Comfort and Harmonious Surroundings

## ACACIA

Colorado Springs' Newest Hotel

FACING ON ACACIA PARK

THOROUGHLY MODERN. EUROPEAN PLAN. EXCELLENT CAFE. MODERATE PRICES. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Colorado Springs is an unexcelled all year climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.

Motoring, Golf and other outdoor sports are enjoyed all the year.

J. W. ATKINSON, Managing Director.

## NORTONIA HOTEL

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MRS. A. S. HOUUE, Manager

A high class family and tourist hotel. Special attention to ladies traveling alone.  
ELEVENTH STREET, Near Washington

## The Marquette

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister.

European Plan, \$1.50 to \$5.00

Mr. GLANCY, President.



## THE DIVISION OF FILMS



THE Division of Films, of the Committee on Public Information, was established a few months ago to take advantage of the extraordinary opportunity offered by moving pictures for presenting the activities and the aims of America in the war to the people of the United States and of the entire world. Mr. Charles S. Hart, who had been the manager of a national magazine, a successful and energetic business man, was persuaded to forgo a commission in the army and take up the work of the director of the Division of Films.

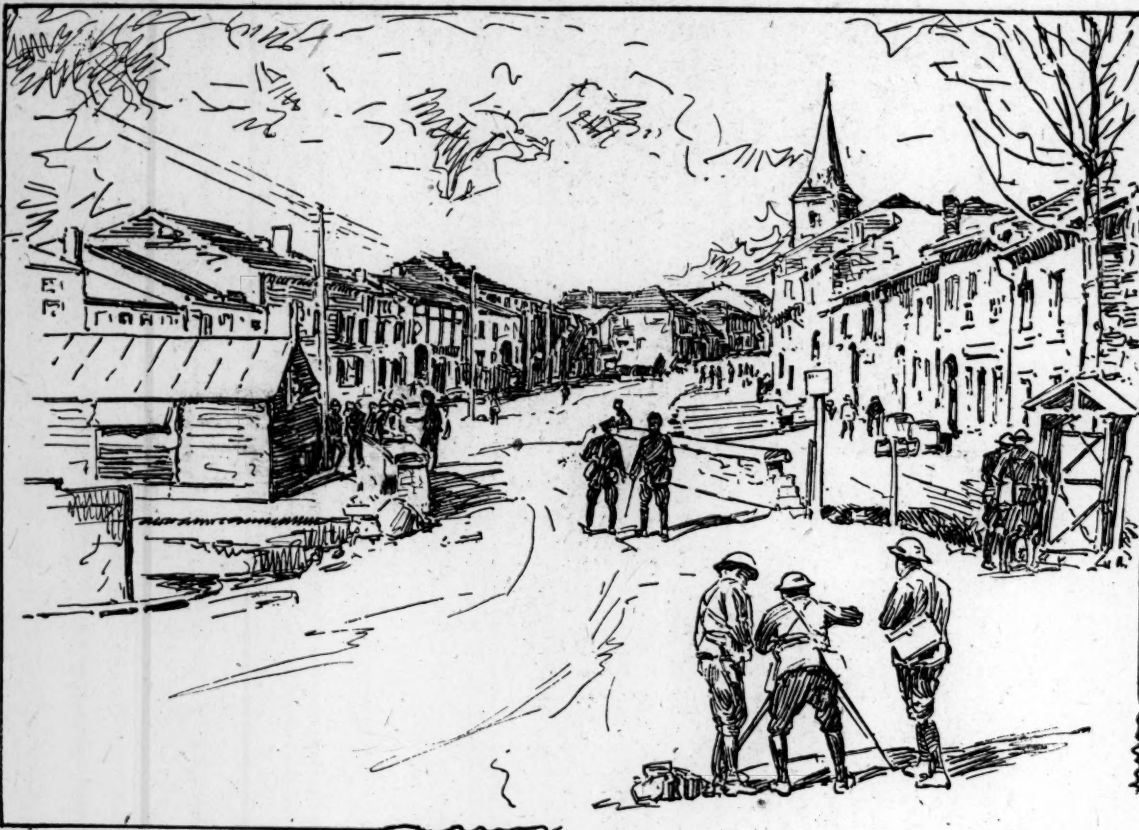
There were several branches to the proposed undertaking. In the first place, it was desired to present the war accurately to the people of the United States, in a way that cameras had not brought the war home before. There are fifty motion-picture men on duty at the front. These men have distinguished themselves by their determination and their courage, under the trying circumstances of the battle-front, and have repeatedly covered war activities in a most intimate and unusual way. It was felt that the very intimacy that these pictures would convey to the people of the United States would arouse in them the reaction which the government most desired to obtain. In fact, it was believed that the moving picture offered the highest possible medium for making the people a part of the war.

The plan of the division is to put out a nine or ten-reel feature film, of carefully selected and arranged scenes from the front, every three months. The first of these pictures, called "Pershing's Crusaders," brought an immediate response from the people. It had a wide run in the United States and in foreign countries, the financial return more than covering the large expense of making the picture. After three months, the second big feature, called "America's Answer," was released. It is a more carefully made and more interesting



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from a photograph  
George Creel  
Chairman of the Committee on Public Information

picture than the first. It was released simultaneously before distinguished audiences in London and New York. In London, Premier Lloyd George and many of the high officials of the British Government were present to applaud the showing of America's part in the great struggle. This feature goes into activities which were little known in the United States. It shows, for instance, the felling of forests in the interior of France, the getting out of logs for piles, their transportation to a port on the French Coast and the building of the great wharves. It shows the erection of huge buildings, such as refrigerating plants, with a capacity of 50,000,000 pounds of beef; the arrival of ships is shown and the unloading of all kinds of supplies, including locomotives, cars, railroad tracks and motor trucks almost without end. The picture gives a new conception of the business end of America's participation in the war. For one thing, the use of America's skilled labor in France is shown on a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph © Committee on Public Information

## An American base, behind the lines

scale which people have little suspected.

Another of these big feature films will follow in three months, and the plan is that, hereafter, they shall be offered simultaneously in New York, London, Paris and Rome, and thereafter many copies will begin running throughout the countries of which these cities are the metropolises. The advantage of running the many copies of a big picture of this kind in the allied and neutral countries simultaneously is already being shown. Many prints of "America's Answer" are now running in the United States, England, France, Italy, Russia and Siberia.

Another activity of the Division of Films is the preparation and release, through the Pathé Company, which made the highest bid for the privilege, of the United States official war film, being a weekly news reel covering activities of all kinds at the front. The success of this news reel, in its present form, was instantaneous. On Broadway, New York, for instance, it is shown, not at one or two leading theaters, but in practically all of them, no matter how close they may be together or how different their customary programs. In this official war weekly, the activities of Great Britain, France and Italy are given equal footage with those of the United States. In return, the American war film is given equal support in the war weekly put out by the governments of each of those countries. It is believed, and there is already evidence to support the belief, that the showing of the big features, and of the news weeklies, in the various allied countries will prove one of the strongest influences for promoting mutual understanding, appreciation and good will. Beyond all doubt, the film will be the means of allaying the peoples of the several countries, in a way that they have not been allied in spirit before.

ATTENTION should be called to the fact that the Division of Films does not rely entirely upon public interest to get the American people into the theaters where the big feature films are being shown, but has a well-organized branch, whose business it is to arouse such interest and to see that the people, to the very farthest extent, do see these pictures. This is the plan: Agents go into communities and invite the large employers to come to a private showing of the picture. The interest of these men is then aroused, and it is not difficult to arrange, through them, a plan

whereby their employees, almost without exception, are enabled to see the picture, and to derive the benefit which the employer is able to understand must follow from their viewing it. The enthusiasm of employees is so keen that, when "America's Answer" opened at the George M. Cohan Theater on Broadway, New York, the

made, of all the activities with which the war government is concerned. Procedure was as follows: Regular producing concerns, having established systems for giving wide distribution of one-reel films, were brought into the scheme. It was agreed that the Division of Films, employing men of skill and experience in the prepara-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph © Committee on Public Information

## A snapshot of General Pershing, Secretary Baker and a nurse

entire house had been sold out in advance for the performances of the first two weeks.

An entirely separate undertaking of the Division of Films is to "sell the war to the people," by presenting pictures covering the huge activities at home, growing out of America's war preparation and participation. Americans have kept their eyes so closely upon the activities in France that they have remained singularly ignorant of the scope and detail of the activities carried on at home, while, as a matter of fact, the operations in France are, of course, merely the purpose and fruit of these activities at home. A careful study was made, and is being

tion of moving-picture scenarios, should make a study of the government activities and translate them into screen form. It was necessary to make the scenarios of so much interest that the fact that they were of a propaganda nature would be forgotten. The Division of Films supplies the scenarios without cost, the permits for working in forbidden places, and supervises the production of the films by the producers, who make them at their own expense and circulate them in the usual manner. Five of the most important producers are concerned in making these pictures, and in a few weeks they will together be releasing ten pictures a month — every other week releases.

Each company is preparing to put out a series, each picture complete in itself under a distinctive title. Apparently, these ought to be the most notable one-reel pictures made in the country — great war activities in tabloid. This is how this plan works out: One of the most important subjects in America today is labor. The director of the Division of Films was taken into the confidence of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who explained the three big problems with which his department is concerned. The Secretary of Labor's first problem is how to get the worker and the job together. Out of this grew the United States Employment Service, with its four hundred bureaux all over the United

States. Their work is to get persons employed in nonessential work, and those not employed at all, into the essential branches. There is today a shortage of unskilled labor, the demand being for about five million more men than are to be had. Therefore, they must be apportioned to the kinds of work which will help most in the business of winning the war. The outgrowth of this situation is the new law which prohibits any employer, who works more than 100 unskilled men, from getting his men except through an Employment Service Bureau. Unless the government approves the application for men, it is, of course, not filled. Thus Uncle Sam comes into immediate control of 13,000,000 jobs in the United States. This is only the first step. Next, no doubt, will come the similar control of the skilled workers, and presently the supply will be made to meet the demand in the most nearly satisfactory manner.

THE second great problem of the Secretary of Labor is the speeding up of production. The American worker, now that he is getting the highest wages in all history, finds that he can supply his necessities and obtain the luxuries he has always wanted, without working full time. Since his full-time work is needed, the government must find ways of inducing him to put in full time and overtime. One of the schemes for doing this, and for curtailing the notorious nomadic tendency of the American worker, is by giving him a better and more attractive home than he has ever known before. For this purpose, the housing corporation was organized, with a capital of \$100,000,000, and this corporation is engaged in the erection of thousands of attractive homes, in the neighborhood of great plants where government work is being done, such as shipbuilding, munition work, etc., and these homes are rented to the workers at a low rental.

The third problem of the Secretary of Labor is how best to combat and overcome false opinions among the workers, such as I. W. W.ism, Bolshevism, etc., which are propagated through misguided leaders, but which are, in reality, nothing short of active German propaganda.

Now, each of these undertakings of the Secretary of Labor is found to be of the greatest public interest, and is capable of being shown successfully and entertainingly on the screen. In fact, pictures are being made covering every one of these points, and the mere showing of these pictures, throughout the United States, is expected to be of incalculable assistance to the Secretary of Labor in accomplishing his objects.

Another picture, which this branch of the Division of Films has just completed, is called "Feeding the Fighter Over Here and Over There." It follows the grain from the fields to the flouring mills, where Uncle Sam automatically claims every other sack for the men in the service, and shows that sack being carried into the army camp, being used by the camp cooks who know how to make it do the most good. The cattle are followed from the western plains to the Chicago packing houses, where Uncle Sam buys his dressed beef in 100,000-pound units. The inspection of this beef is shown, its transportation to the Atlantic Coast, and its shipment abroad in refrigerator ships. Considerably more than 1,000,000 pounds of beef a day is now being sent across. During the first year of war, when the army was much smaller, the soldiers were fed 300,000,000 pounds of beef, 100,000,000 pounds crossing the Atlantic through the U-boat zone, without the loss of a single pound. The other items of the soldiers' diet are followed in the same way. As almost every individual in the nation has somebody in the army or navy, this visualization of how the soldier and sailor are fed is, of course, of the highest interest; but, further than this, the fact that the people are shown what happens, when they obey Mr. Hoover's injunction to use less meat and less flour, prepares them for future sacrifices with an added degree of cheerfulness.

A MOST interesting picture has just been completed on the United States Boys Working Reserve, showing how the far labor shortage was met by the voluntary enrollment of 300,000 high-school boys, between the ages of 16 and 21, who were given the uniforms of junior soldiers, put through what might be termed "agricultural Plattsburgs," using the paraphernalia

of the agricultural schools and colleges of every one of the states, and were then sent to convince the farmer that they could and would attend to the harvesting of his crops.

Another picture shows the working of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the extraordinary system by which Uncle Sam hopes to avert most of the privations which come to the soldier's family. When the Moldavia was torpedoed recently, 54 men went down with her. Forty-nine of these were covered by war risk insurance. On a recent day, 72 marines fell on the Marne. Of this number, 70 carried more than \$3000 each for the folks at home. The limit of these war risk in-

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Siberia, films which carry the story of America's participation in the war. They show the colossal preparation, the great numbers of men and the great quantities of supplies which are being sent overseas; and in every way, possible to devise, they carry to the screen an accurate presentation of the benevolent aims of the United States in this war. The representatives of the Division of Films, who are handling these pictures abroad, are necessarily men of great resourcefulness and of proven courage. They are actively engaged in combating the efforts of the Germans, and not infrequently they are finding



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph © Committee on Public Information

## A "movie" unit, at a trench lunch

insurance policies is \$10,000 and the premium is the lowest premium known to any form of insurance. Uncle Sam's insurance company now carries \$25,000,000,000 of this insurance, equaling the total insurance carried by the 20 largest life insurance companies of the world.

Many subjects of prime interest are gone into in these one-reel pictures, such, for instance, as the part women are playing in the war, the detailed workings of the draft system, the astonishing things the Indians are doing in war work, the part the Negro is

themselves beset by curious dangers.

Through the neutral countries, the German propaganda has worked and is working to distort America's activities and aims, and the work of the Division of Films is to reverse the evil that Germany has done, and to give a clear concept to the peoples of many lands. A battle royal is being made to secure proper showing for the pictures in Switzerland, where most of the picture theaters are controlled outwardly or secretly by Germany.

In Spain the German propaganda is directed to keeping the people's minds off the war as much as possible. American representatives are met by the picture theaters with the contention that their people do not wish to see pictures relating to the war in any of its phases. They want to know about American manufactures, such as how fountain pens are made and how inexpensive automobiles are turned out; and skill must be used in introducing, into the sort of pictures they ask for, something that will establish the truth about American war work and war purposes. In many sections of foreign countries, the Division of Films is showing, or is preparing to show, pictures designed especially for people of the smallest education. It is found necessary to undertake their education in many of the simplest matters relating to the United States, in order to build up the sentiment and cooperation to which the United States is justly entitled.

The general purpose of the Division of Films may be said to be the establishing, in the consciousness of the people of the United States and of the world, the whole truth about American motives in entering the war, American methods in carrying on its part of it, and American determination to win a victory for human liberty without reference to its cost.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from a photograph  
Charles S. Hart  
Director of the Division of Films

playing, the building of ships, the making of munitions, the development of highway and motor-truck systems to take the pressure off the railroad, the reeducation of disabled soldiers, etc.

In preparing scenarios covering these subjects, it is found that the subjects are naturally dramatic to an astonishing degree. In fact, the American worker, under the pressure of the war, seems likely to develop into the favorite screen actor. These pictures are to be shown abroad as well as at home.

An activity of the Division of Films, of great and increasing importance, is American propaganda in foreign countries. There are now being prepared and sent abroad for distribution, through representatives in Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Finland,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph © Committee on Public Information

## American artillery passing up to the front, through a captured village, and the ever-present "movie" man





## THE HOME FORUM

## Self-Sacrifice Is the Sense of Duty in Action

Every revolution is the work of a principle which has been accepted as a basis of faith. Whether it invoke nationality, liberty, equality, or religion, it always fulfills itself in the name of a principle, that is to say, of a great truth, which, being recognized and approved by the majority of the inhabitants of a country constitutes a common belief, and sets before the masses a new aim, while authority misrepresents or rejects it. A revolution, violent or peaceful, includes a negation and an affirmation: the negation of an existing order of things, the affirmation of a new order to be substituted for it. . . . We recognize no other meaning in revolutions. If a revolution did not imply a general reorganization by virtue of a social principle; if it did not remove a discord in the elements of a state, and place harmony in its stead; if it did not secure a moral unity; so far from declaring ourselves revolutionists, we should believe it our duty to oppose the revolutionary movement with all our power.

Principles alone are constructive. Ideals are never constructed into facts without the general recognition of some strong belief. Great things are never done except by the rejection of individualism and a constant sacrifice of self to the common progress. Now, self-sacrifice is the sense of duty in action. And the sense of duty cannot spring from individual interests, but postulates the knowledge of a superior, inviolable law. Every law rests on a principle. . . . The application of principle lies in a life in conformity with law. . . . Faith in that principle is the parent of effective and lasting work.—Mazzini.

## Overlooking the River Stour

Like little crossbeams animate  
The swallows few in the curves of an  
eighth  
Above the river-gleam.

Planning up shavings made of spray  
A moor-hen darted out  
From the bank thereabout,  
And through the stream-shine ripped  
his way;

Planning up shavings made of spray  
A moor-hen darted out.  
Closed were kingcups; and the mead  
Dripped in monotonous green,  
Though the day's morning sheen  
Had shown it golden and honeybeed;  
Closed were the kingcups; and the mead  
Dripped in monotonous green. . . .  
—Thomas Hardy (From "Moments of Vision," 1917).

## Following the Majority

Do we follow the majority because  
they have more reason? No; but be-  
cause they have more power.—Pascal.

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## The Support of Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE shows its students how to demonstrate the supporting power of Truth amid life's trials, because it reveals to them the nature of the divine Principle which governs and sustains creation. Christian Science is leading men to an understanding of spiritual "ausation," and of the omnipotence of Spirit, with the result that they are beginning to apprehend the illusory nature of material sense, which is synonymous with the suffering attendant upon human existence; and with this spiritual illumination the ascendancy is being gained over erroneous material conditions.

The nature of divine Principle has been revealed to mankind gradually. It is true that God has never been without a witness, for He is omnipresent. But He, more especially in recent times, was revealed to the Hebrew race through their prophets. This is very clearly brought out in the Old Testament. And one can hardly fail to recognize that in these earlier days there were certain men who had such a conviction of God's presence and power that they put their trust in Him to an exceptional degree. The Psalmist exemplifies this when he says: "Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us,"—one of the many utterances of a similar kind to be found in the Book of Psalms. In Isaiah, also, the same note is heard. Thus in the forty-first chapter are the words: "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

In the fulness of time Christ Jesus came with his accurate knowledge of Principle and the power to demonstrate it, healing all manner of sickness and sin. The Prophet of Galilee brought to a focus, as it were, the discoveries concerning God which had been made before his day, enlightening the world as never before. To him Principle was supreme as Spirit and Truth, and recognizing God as supreme he was able to destroy the beliefs of the human mind which were a denial of the divine facts. Christian Science has restated the truth known to and practiced by Jesus the Christ in a manner that is now comprehensible by all who are desirous of knowing it.

On page 511 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written: "The divine Mind supports the sublimity, magnificence, and infinitude of spiritual creation." It is necessary to keep in mind the basis from which reasoning proceeds in Christian Science, else wrong conclusions will be drawn, and one will fail to understand the value to humanity of this Science. In the sentence just quoted Mrs. Eddy states the fundamental position. Principle is Mind, and Mind sustains the entire spiritual creation. But because Mind is infinite, spiritual creation, which is the manifestation of Mind, must be infinite. In other words, spiritual creation is the only real creation. This of course implies that Christian Science denies the reality of what mortals call a material creation. Now, this metaphysical knowledge is of great practical importance. It has been proved time and again, in Christian Science practice, that the understanding of the truth of the allness of divine Principle, and of the fact that Mind's entire creation is forever supported by the law of Principle, has healed diseases which have been in evidence perhaps for years. What is the secret of such happenings? In every case healing has taken place through a change of mind. Whereas, before Christian Science was heard of, the material senses were implicitly believed, after the revelation of Truth it began to be known that divine Principle supports the entire universe, that the real universe is spiritual and governed by perfect law; thus the tension of error was relieved and false belief replaced by an improved sense of harmony or health.

The false material conception of things is responsible for whatever fatigue, fear, or despondency human beings may experience. Material sense claims to control man; and because the claim is believed by men to be true they suffer in consequence. It is as they arrive at the understanding that Life is God, altogether spiritual, and therefore entirely untroubled by material belief, that they gain the mastery over fear and despondency, with a corresponding mastery over fatigue. Christian Science traces all effects to mental causes. Material systems do the very opposite. These are continually looking for causation in matter. As a rule prevalent material systems of healing endeavor to trace mental inharmonies back to the derangement of certain parts of the body. They may sometimes allow that the thoughts of men play a part in the disturbance; but, on the whole, they are agreed that matter has the upper hand and that it can destroy the happiness and peace of mankind almost to an unlimited extent.

Christian Science reverses all such material beliefs. It leads mankind back to God, back to spiritual causation, giving such an understanding of Principle as is able to succor, support, and guide them. "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 111 of Science and Health, "the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science." The student of Christian

Science has before him the opportunity of adding continually to his store of knowledge. It is a big step for a man to take to know accurately even a little about God. A grain of truth is beyond measure more powerful than any form of supposititious error. But no man can remain satisfied with rudimentary knowledge. He finds it necessary to press on in the pursuit of fuller understanding. And as this is done he finds himself more and more strongly supported and defended by Truth. "The Lord is good, a strong hold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him."

## The Painter by the Sea

Summer has done her work; she,  
lingering, sees  
Her shady places glare; yet cooler  
grow  
The breezes as they stir the sunny  
trees  
Whose shaking twigs their ruby  
berries sow.  
Ripe is the fairy grass, we breathe its  
seeds.  
But, hanging o'er the rocks that  
belt the shore,  
Safe from the sea, above its bustling  
roar,  
Here ripen, still, the blossom-swinging  
weeds.

Fale cressets on the summer waters  
shine,  
No ripple there but flings its jet of  
fire.  
Rich amber wrack still bronzing in  
the brine  
Is tossed ashore in daylight to ex-  
pire.  
A wallowing wave the rocky shoal  
enwreathes;  
From the loose spray, cascades of  
bubbles fall.  
Down steep, whose watery, coral-  
mantled wall  
Drinks of the billow, and the sun-  
shine breathes.

Summer has done her work, but mine  
remains.  
How shall I shape these ever-mur-  
muring waves,  
How interweave these rumors and  
retrains,  
These wind-tossed echoes of the  
listening caves?  
The restless, rocky roar, the billow's  
splash,  
And the all-hushing shingle—hark!  
it blends,  
In open melody that never ends,  
The drone, the cavern-whisper, and  
the clash. . . .

Can my hand darken in swift rings of  
flight  
The air-path cut by the black sea-  
gull's wings;  
Then fill the dubious track with in-  
fluent light,  
While to my eyes the vanished vision  
clings?  
While at their sudden whir the bil-  
lows start,  
Can my hand hush the cymbal-  
sounding sea,  
That breaks with louder roar its  
reverie  
As those fast pinions into silence  
dart?

Press on, ye summer waves, still  
gently swell—  
The rainbow's parent-waters over-  
run!  
Can my poor brush your snaky green-  
ness tell,  
Raising your sheeny furrows to the  
sun?  
What touch can pour you in yon pool  
of blue  
Circling with surging froth of liquid  
snow,  
Which now dissolves to emerald,  
now below  
Glazes the sunken rocks with amber  
hue? . . . —T. Gordon Hake.

## A Story Well Told

The well-told story has always  
found admirers. To the world all the  
stories have not been told.—Opie Read.

We journeyed taking turns to walk  
and ride, and as Zeyd would, chang-  
ing our mantles till the late after-  
noon, he doubted then if we might  
come to the Aarab in this daylight.  
They often removing, Zeyd could not  
tell their camping-ground within a  
dozen or score miles. One of the  
last night's Agelies went along with  
us. As we looked for our Aarab we  
were suddenly in sight of the slow,  
wandering bulks of camels feeding dis-  
persedly under the horizon; the even-  
ing setting, they were driven in to-  
wards the Beduin camp, Mennil, an-  
other hour distant. Come to the  
herdsmen, we alighted and sat down,  
and one of the lads receiving our bowl  
ran under his nag's to milk for us.  
This Kheyz Allah (the Lord's bounty)  
was to be withheld from any wayfar-  
ing man, even though the poor own-  
ers should go superfluous themselves.

In approaching the Beduin tents I  
held back, with the Agely, observing  
the desert courtesy whilst our host  
Zeyd preceded us. We found this to  
be a small summer or "fitting tent"  
which they call *hajar*, "bull" (thus  
they speak) upon the desert sand.  
Poor and low, it seemed unbecom-  
ing a great sheyk, and there was no  
gay carpet spread within: here was  
not the welfaring I had known hith-  
erto, of the northern Beduins. Zeyd  
led me in with his stern smiling; and  
a little to my surprise, I must step  
after him into the woman's apart-  
ment. These sometime emigrated  
Beduins have no suspicions of Nas-  
ranies, whom they have seen in the  
north, and heard them reputed honest



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Rue du Jerzual, Dinan, Brittany

In some respects Northern Brittany  
must yield the palm to Southern Brit-  
tany. Nevertheless Northern Brittany  
is rich in many respects, and can show  
some fine old towns and some beau-  
tiful châteaux. Nor is it easy to out-  
match the ramparts of St. Malo, rising  
from the sea at the mouth of the  
Rance, while a few miles up the river  
stands the charming old town of

Dinan, with its memories of Du Gues-  
clin, and its quaint and beautiful old  
houses. Perhaps the most interesting  
of its thoroughfares, from the paint-  
er's and the antiquarian's point of  
view, is the old street called the Rue  
du Jerzual, which climbs up the hill  
from the gate of the same name be-  
tween the irregular old houses until  
it reaches the Rue Croix Quart.

## The Moscow Ice-Vender

I often loitered near one of the ice-  
venders to divert myself with his ac-  
tivity, and one morning I took the  
trouble of writing down some of the  
eloquence with which he sought to  
allure his customers.  
"Moye potshtenie!" (Your most  
obedient servant, sir), he called out  
to a gentleman at a little distance  
who was not thinking of him and his  
ice, "What is your pleasure? ready  
directly! Oh! how hot it is today;  
one wants something to cool one!  
How! you will take vanilla? What—  
nothing! I am very, very sorry!  
Moroshniye, moroshniye! sami sva-  
sheye! ice, ice, the freshest, the cool-  
est. Chocolate, vanilla, coffee, rose-  
ice, all of the very best, who tastes  
my exquisite ice—my flower-bloom?  
(so he called one particular ice).  
"My ice is like a poppy; come, my  
loveliest girl, will you taste my poppy  
ice?" (The girls of Little Russia wear  
in spring a number of showy poppies  
in their hair.)  
And hereupon he hands the ice  
temptingly mingled in a graceful,  
tapering mass of red and white. The  
girl looks embarrassed, but ends by  
taking the wooden spoon he flourishes  
in his right hand, and eating the

offered delicacy. "Zvâtni zveto!  
Blooming flower, poppy bloom, van-  
illa blossom, coffee blossom! who  
will take my most delicious ice? See  
here, my good old father, red, red as  
a rose, and yellow as gold. Ah! you  
simpleton, give your copper for my  
gold." (Here he puts a little in a  
glass and holds it in the sun.) "Ah!  
how superb! How I should like to  
eat it myself! But I am not rich  
enough. I can't afford it. Come,  
father, buy some of it, and then I can  
have a taste. There, take it, father,  
and much good may it do you! For  
your little son as well? Moroshniye!  
Ugh, how hot it is! I am half melted.  
I must have some ice!" He then  
tastes a little, turns up his eyes, and  
raises his shoulders as if it were  
pure ambrosia. "Hat good mother,  
what are you gaping at? Does it  
make your mouth water? Truly I  
cannot bear to see you there melting  
in the sun before my eyes. There, try  
it," and he holds out his wooden  
spoon with a sample. The old woman  
laughs, must taste, and cannot get off  
under eight kopecks. And then the  
temper begins his strain again, which  
is scarcely ended when the sun had  
already ended his course for the day.  
—Kohl.

## Nomad Life in the Desert

folk, more than the Moslemim. Then  
he presented me to his young wife.  
"Khalil (said he), here is thy new  
"ant" (ammatak, —hostess); and Hir-  
fa, this is Khalil; and see thou take  
good care of him."  
Before the morning the absent  
tribesmen had returned from the Haj  
market; the nomads lodged yet one  
day in the Borj Selman. The third  
morning we moved. The height of  
this country is nearly four thousand  
five hundred feet.  
We removed hardly ten miles, and  
pitched four hours to the eastward of  
Dar el-Ikmar. . . . Zeyd, with a foot-  
rest in the sandbank where we had  
taken shelter from the gusty wind (it  
the boys were standing, had made an  
hearth; then he kneeled with the Bed-  
uin cheerfulness to kindle our gipsy  
fire. Selim gathered sticks, and we  
sat down to warm ourselves. . . . In  
that place it chanced Zeyd to lose a  
camel, which had been frayed by  
wolves. He mounted his mare at the  
morning light, and rode forth with  
the long shivering horseman's lance  
upon his shoulder to follow her traces.  
The day after Zeyd returned to us  
driving in his lost beast: he had found  
her near Birke, Moaddan.  
After three days the Aarab removed  
south-eastward twelve miles, and  
pitched at the camping-ground, Khush-  
sherkish. It was now the 22nd Bed-  
ruary and we found here the rabia, or  
new spring of sweet blossoming herb-  
age; the most was of wild rape kind,  
pimpernel and sorrel, hamis. The  
rabia is the pearly refreshment, nay,  
the life of the nomad's camp. Delight-  
ful to the eye, in the desert land, was

that poor fairy garden of blossoms.  
When the Beduins saw me pensive, to  
admire the architecture of those liv-  
ing jewels, they thought it but childish  
fondness in the stranger. If I did but  
ask the names of the simples it was  
roughly answered, "The name of them  
all is el-ushsh, 'the spring forage,' very  
good for our small cattle and camels."  
This high, droughty country is plain  
for some days' journey; mostly sand  
and sandstone gravel, without fur-  
rows of seyls or wadies; it is an up-  
land, which in the light Arabian rains  
never runs down with water.  
Zeyd knew that at el-Hijr I trans-  
cribed inscriptions. There are many  
scrabed in the cliffs of the desert, and  
he said, "Tomorrow, we will walk  
down to Mukattaba," there he would  
show me a multitude. Mukattaba is a  
natural cistern in the sand rocks, and  
named (as the "Written Valley" in  
Sinal) because those cliffs are over-  
written with a thousand legends  
scored in wild Himyaric letters: every  
one is but a line or twain, idle names  
perhaps of ancient waters, with  
many antique images of camels, the  
soft rock is much corroded, there is  
scarcely any legible inscription; it is  
common thus to find them about desert  
waterings, which were at all times loit-  
ering places. The antique nomads,  
—for by likelihood so rude inscriptions  
were theirs—had then (which today  
have not the Mohammedan Beduins;  
a knowledge of letters? or were all  
these the handiwork of ancient pas-  
sengers? The antique outlined images  
are all round and lively, though some-  
what long drawn. The Beduins now-  
adays portray only such squalid effi-

gies (left by idle herdsmen upon the  
desert rocks) as we see of children's  
scrawling. Zeyd called the inscrip-  
tions Tomathil el-Helalat, "imagery of  
Beny Helal."  
The camels now feeding of the  
sappy rabia were jezzins, or "not  
drinking." In good spring years they  
are in the diras almost two and a  
half months jezzins, and not driven  
to the watering. Then the force of  
life is spent of the herb lately so  
fresh upon the earth, and withering  
under the sun it is dried up. If, after  
some shower, the great drinkable  
cattle find rain water lodged in any hol-  
low rocks, I have seen them slow  
to put down their heavy, long necks;  
so they snuff to it and bathing but  
the borders of their flaggy lips, blow  
them out and shake the head again as  
it were with loathing. The nomads'   
camels are strong and frolic in these  
fat weeks of the spring pasture. . . .  
The Aarab say that their camels  
never sleep; the weary brute may  
stretch down his long neck upon the  
ground, closing awhile his great  
liquid eyes; but after a space he will  
right again the great languid carcass  
and fall to chawing. In this fresh  
season they rise to graze anew in the  
moonlight, and roam from the booths  
of the slumbering Aarab; but fearful  
by nature, they stray not then very  
far. Sometimes waking after mid-  
night and seeing our camels strayed,  
I went out to bring them in; but the  
Beduins said, "Sleep on, Khalil, there  
is no cause; let them go feeding as  
they will."—From Charles Doughty's  
"Travels in the Arabian Desert."

## Florence Nightingale at Scutari

Of Florence Nightingale we read  
in "Eminent Victorians," by Lytton  
Strachey: "She was heroic. . . .  
Certainly she was heroic. Yet her  
heroism was not of that simple sort  
so dear to the readers of novels and  
the compilers of hagiologies—the ro-  
mantic sentimental heroism with  
which mankind loves to invest its  
chosen darlings: it was made of  
sterner stuff. To the wounded sol-  
dier . . . she might well appear in  
the guise of a gracious angel of  
mercy; but the military surgeons and  
orderlies, and her own nurses, and the  
"Purveyor" and Dr. Hall, and even  
Lord Stratford himself could tell a  
different story. It was not by gentle  
sweetness and womanly self-abnega-  
tion that she brought order out of  
chaos in the Scutari hospitals, that,  
from her own resources she had  
clothed the British Army, that she had  
spread her dominion over the serried  
and reluctant powers of the official  
world, it was by strict method, by  
stern discipline, by rigid attention to  
detail, by ceaseless labor."

"And so the months passed, and that  
fell winter which had begun with  
Tukerham . . . at last was over. In  
May, 1855, after six months of labor,  
Miss Nightingale could look with  
something like satisfaction at the con-  
dition of the Scutari hospitals. Had  
they done nothing more than survive  
the terrible strain put upon them, it  
would have been a matter for congrat-  
ulation; but they had done more than  
that; they had marvelously improved.  
The confusion and the pressure in  
the wards had come to an end; order  
reigned in them and cleanliness; the  
supplies were bountiful and prompt;  
important sanitary works had been  
carried out. . . . But still the indefat-  
igable lady was not satisfied. The main  
problem had been solved—the physical  
needs of the men had been provided  
for; their mental and spiritual needs  
remained. She set up and furnished  
reading rooms and recreation rooms.  
She started classes and lectures. Offi-  
cers were amazed to see her treating  
their men as if they were human be-  
ings, and assured her that she would  
only end by 'spoiling the brutes.' But  
that was not Miss Nightingale's opin-  
ion, and she was justified. The private  
soldier began to drink less, and  
even—though that seemed impossible  
—to save his pay. Miss Nightingale  
became a banker for the army, re-  
ceiving and sending home large sums  
of money every month. At last, re-  
luctantly, the government followed  
suit, and established machinery of its  
own for the remission of money. Lord  
Pamunore, however, remained skepti-  
cal. 'It will do no good,' he pro-  
nounced, 'the British soldier is not  
a remitting animal. But, in fact, dur-  
ing the next six months, £71,000 was  
sent home.'

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Senate Airplane Report

THE report of the Senate Military Sub-Committee, formed to investigate the aircraft production of the War Department, which has just been published, constitutes a tremendous indictment of the ability of the Secretary of War and his subordinates to execute the task entrusted to them. When the statement is frankly made that the original \$640,000,000, appropriated by Congress for aviation, in July, 1917, has been exhausted and practically wasted, with the result that \$884,000,000 more have been found necessary, there is almost nothing left to be said. In the whole report there is no appearance of any attempt to make out a case against the War Department, indeed every extenuating fact seems to have been dwelt on, and every appreciation shown of every atom of improvement in the service. Yet, when all has been said and done, there remains the appalling fact that \$640,000,000 have been exhausted and practically wasted, which is itself sufficient to account for some of the difficulty of the Secretary of the Treasury in finding sources of taxation. If Mr. McAdoo had been saved the problem of raising \$640,000,000, there can be no doubt that his problem would have been considerably lighter than it is.

The more, however, the report is studied, the less pleasant the reading must be for the War Department. When, for instance, the over-optimism of the War Department is criticized, it is impossible not to remember that the Secretary of War assured the country that 22,500 planes would be ready by the 1st of July, a statement, which, it is said, was based on a calculation that contracts had been let for the construction of planes, without the insertion of any penalty clause at all, so rendering the date of delivery purely hypothetical. As a matter of fact the Senate report affords the astounding revelation that so far from 22,500 planes having been ready by the 1st of July, some 601 de Havilland fours had been embarked for France up to the 1st of August, of which 67 had reached the front by the 1st of July. Moreover, the report insists, that the United States Government has not a single American-made chasse or plane of attack upon the battlefield; that it has not a single American-made heavy bombing plane upon the battlefield; that it has not developed nor put in quantity production a successful chasse or fighting plane. On the contrary, in September last, there were canceled orders for 3000 Spad single-seated fighting machines as obsolete; there had been ordered the abandonment of the Bristol fighting machine after an expenditure of \$6,500,000, and the loss of several valuable lives; there had been delay in developing the de Havilland machine; and failure to rush the manufacture of the Caproni and Handley-Page heavy bombing machines. Now to take a single example, what seems to have occurred in the case of the Bristol machine is as follows. The Bristol machine is a British machine, which was re-designed on the American side of the Atlantic, with a view to equipping it with the Liberty engine. The motor, however, was found, after a certain number of planes had been manufactured, to be too heavy for the re-designed machine, with the result that the whole order to make these machines was canceled.

It is, no doubt, because of such mistakes as these, that the committee goes on to report that the disappointing results recorded seem chiefly due to three causes. First, to the airplane program having been largely placed in the control of great automobile and other manufacturers who were ignorant of aeronautical problems. Second, to these manufacturers having undertaken the impossible task of creating a motor which would be adapted to all classes of flying craft. Indeed, the report insists, that it is hardly too much to say that the airplane program has been largely subordinated to the Liberty motor. Third, to the failure, at the beginning of the war, to adopt the common-sense course of reproducing the most approved types of European machines, in as great numbers as possible. The last suggestion, the report insists, should have been carried out coincidentally with the production of the Liberty motor. This sound policy has been very recently adopted, but only after a lamentable lapse of time. In addition to this, the report declares, that the mistakes and errors recorded would probably have been very largely avoided if the aircraft program had been under the control of one man, assisted by skilled aeronautical engineers and practical flyers to design and test the machines. The final finding is, no doubt, entirely accurate, but it brings into consideration the whole question of the previous organization of the Aircraft Board, which is perhaps another story.

The fact is that criticism of the original Aircraft Production Board, which was succeeded, under the Congressional Act of the 1st of October last, by the Aircraft Board, is not only impossible, but is distinctly unfair, unless the exact status of that board is first defined. Now these boards never had any executive authority, and that is an important fact which will be found largely to release the gentlemen who composed them from undue condemnation. As a matter of fact the Aircraft Board was never regarded as anything but a clearing house between the General Staff and the Signal Corps in all matters relating to raw materials for foreign governments for the production of aircraft. It was regarded also as its duty, to act as a clearing house between the General Staff and the Signal Corps, with respect to all the requirements of foreign governments for aircraft manufactured in the United States, the equipment division of the Signal Corps being, in turn, regarded as the purchasing agency. This meant that the Aircraft Board never had any but advisory or recommendatory functions attributed to it. It was permitted to make recommendations with respect to production before actual contracts were entered into, and to recommend the placing of experimental contracts, but all its programs were to be made up from information which was to be furnished by the Army and Navy departments.

In this it was entirely different in its responsibilities from the Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, or any other governmental bodies, having full executive powers and appropriations necessary to the accomplishment of their programs.

All of this may mean very little to the man in the street, who merely sees that millions of dollars have disappeared through a manhole of incompetency. But it means a very great deal, indeed, to those gentlemen who have been responsible for the direction, first, of the Aircraft Production Board, and, secondly, of the Aircraft Board, in their relations to the public.

### A Spanish "Stand"

Few more pusillanimous decisions, it is safe to say, have ever been reached by a sovereign state than that just announced by the government at Madrid in regard to the German U-boat issue. For more than two years, Germany, with a contemptuous disregard of Spanish rights and Spanish protests, has been sinking Spanish ships whenever and wherever she could find them. In the words of Spain's latest statement to Berlin, as a consequence of the submarine campaign more than 20 per cent of the Spanish merchant marine has been sunk, "more than one hundred Spanish sailors have perished, a considerable number of sailors have been wounded, and numbers have been shipwrecked and abandoned. Ships needed exclusively for Spanish use have been torpedoed without the slightest pretext." And when this has been said, not the half has been told. The "humble address," for it can be called no more, might have gone on to tell of a country honeycombed with German intrigue; of outbreaks engineered by the German Embassy at Madrid, and fomented with German money, and of a press subsidized or actually owned in Berlin. Spain has addressed note after note to Berlin in regard to the sinking of her ships, and all have been either entirely ignored or answered in such a way as to add insult to injury. And now, as the outcome of it all, the utmost that Spain can bring herself to do is, "in the case of new sinkings," let the proviso be noted, "to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports."

This decision, moreover, it appears, has not been made known to Germany in the usual way. To convey a determination so harsh by the usual diplomatic news of a note, it was evidently felt in Madrid, would be unthinkable. There was no desire to seem peremptory, or to close the door on negotiations, so the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to "bring the decision to the notice of the German Government." The Ambassador, in other words, cap in hand, goes to the Wilhelmstrasse and, after breaking his terrible news, hastens to add that the measure "does not imply confiscation." It would only be a "temporary solution." He hopes Germany will "appreciate the circumstances determining the resolution," and points out deprecatingly that Spain, if Germany will only just set herself to think about it, has, rather than break her neutrality, really sacrificed "many of her legitimate conveniences," when it has been possible for her to do so "without affecting the dignity of Spain and her national life."

Now, once again, it is necessary to speak plainly on this matter. As far as the Allies are concerned, it is no longer a question of Spanish dignity or Spanish honor, or what Spain feels she would like to do with regard to Germany, or how she would like to safeguard German feelings and susceptibilities. It is a very simple business question of ships and supplies. The Spanish threat of taking over interned German shipping, in certain circumstances, should have been an accomplished fact long ago. The Allies are supplying Spain's pressing need in the matter of certain necessary supplies in their own ships, ships every ton of which is sorely needed in the great task of defending civilization against threatened destruction, and they are doing this whilst Spain has interned in her ports large numbers of German ships which thus far she cannot bring herself to touch for fear of offending Berlin.

There is a very short course which the Allies might take in such a situation, and there is a steadily growing opinion, amounting to solid conviction, in certain quarters, that the Allies ought to take it, and to take it at once.

### "Bone Dry" Prohibition Status

THE Food Production Bill, a measure supplementary and complementary to that signed a year ago this month, and one by which the Administration sets great store, is still pending in the United States Senate; was, in fact, pending when an agreement was made for the summer vacation of Congress, which began on July 13, and has now come to a close.

In arranging for this vacation, it was stipulated that a vote should be taken on the "bone dry" amendment to the bill in question, following the consideration of that measure, which it was further agreed would begin on August 26 and continue, until disposed of, as the unfinished business of the Senate. The point has been raised that consent to immediate action on the Man-Power Bill, demanded by the Administration practically as an emergency measure, would set aside this agreement. But agreement to dispose of the Man-Power Bill without delay does not sidetrack the "bone dry" agreement. Each stands upon its own ground. The "bone dry" proviso can be set aside, or set back, or in any way displaced, only by unanimous agreement. It lies with the prohibitionists, therefore, to say whether or not they shall demand full observance of the ante-vacation agreement, next Monday. It is believed that, unless public interests should appear to be seriously menaced by such a course, they will insist on strict observance of the compact.

Now, when it is understood that everything which this "bone dry" amendment can accomplish, if incorporated into law, might be accomplished with far less trouble, far less delay, and to the advantage of other important legislation, by the simple proclamation of national wartime prohibition, the wonder grows that this method of making a clean sweep of the prohibition business, temporarily at least, is not adopted.

There is only one way to prohibit, and that is through

prohibition. By temporizing, trifling, dilly-dallying with this important question, priceless time is being wasted. It must be clear to the President that the nation demands prohibition, and will not be satisfied until prohibition is assured. The rational thing to do, then, is to get the question out of the way, at least for the period of the war. Liquor is an incumbrance and an obstacle in war work. It is a positive drag upon the nation.

The President has only to exercise the power with which Congress has vested him in order that the nation shall be freed from this most serious and shameful burden and handicap.

### The Returned Soldier

THOSE who have kept in careful touch with the progress of events in Canada cannot fail to have noticed, with something more than regret, the attitude adopted by such associations of returned soldiers as the Great War Veterans Association in regard to local and national happenings of which they did not approve. Three notable instances which have occurred recently will serve to illustrate what is meant. They might be greatly added to. In Vancouver, during the recent unworthy labor strike, returned soldiers determined to take the matter in hand. They marched in a body to the Labor Temple and raided the secretary's and other offices. "The secretary himself was dragged into the street and forced to kiss the Union Jack," so the account runs, "and over a dozen labor leaders were injured, some of them taking refuge in the police cells." In Toronto, a few weeks ago, a Greek restaurant keeper was declared to have been guilty of making certain disloyal statements. A body of returned soldiers attacked his restaurant and wrecked it, and, in order to do the work thoroughly, every Greek restaurant in the city was wrecked. Finally, in another part of Canada, was a small town with a very German name and a large German population. Returned soldiers in a neighboring city objected to the name, and decided that it must be changed. They accordingly marched in a body to the city and compelled the City Council to change the name, declaring that they would show the city and its inhabitants "who was master."

Now these high-handed actions cannot, of course, be tolerated in any self-respecting community, much less in a community which is fighting with all its resources against just such methods displayed by another people. The labor leaders of Vancouver may have been in the wrong; indeed, there is no doubt that they were disgracefully in the wrong. The Greek restaurant keeper of Toronto may have been wrong, and every Greek restaurant keeper in the city may have been worthy of punishment. The same may have been true about the city with the German name and the German population, but that one particular group of citizens should claim, as a matter of course, to be sole judges of the matter and sole executors of their own judgment is to resort to a form of primitive tyranny which should find no place amongst enlightened people.

Much allowance may be made for strong feeling in times like these, but no allowance can be made for those who, in cooler moments, defend such acts. "I can never," President Wilson declared in a recent statement on a similar issue in the United States, "accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise." All worthy citizens of any country must indorse this view.

The gratitude of those at home goes out, without stint, to the returned soldier, but, for this very reason, for the sake of his own honor and high purpose, they greatly desire to see him prepared to take his place in the front rank of those who seek to defend at home the high demands of those ideals for which he has so bravely fought abroad.

### The River

TO PEOPLE of all nations, at all times, the river has made an appeal all its own. Other natural features have been well loved and well known. There have been many well-loved mountains, many well-loved ranges of hills and sundry lakes and lochs, bays and headlands, but, save in the solitary case of the famous Mt. Fujiyama of Japan, the river seems to stand alone as claiming the loyalty of a whole people. The Ganges, the Nile, "the Great River, the River Euphrates," have all meant, in their time, and still mean home and country to many millions.

These, of course, represent only great historical instances. What the Mississippi stands for to those along its banks, all the way from St. Paul to New Orleans, only those people really know. What the Thames means to an Englishman, the Forth to a Scotsman, even the Liffey to an Irishman, they alone can justly declare. So it goes on, from country to county, and from county to valley, and the nearer the approach the more, somehow, does the river become a kind of center of gravity, a treasured possession.

The joyful task of coming to know it, especially in the days before the motor car, was often the work of years, and the more intimately one knew it, the more did one desire to know it. Perhaps it rose amongst the fells of the north country, just a little trickle amongst the heather, widening out, every now and again, into quite pretentious shallows, caught up by some shepherd with a bank of stones, peat, and roots of trees into a sheep pool. And then, overflowing in an absurd waterfall, maybe it hastened on, joined by other little rills from other parts of the fells, toward the point in the upland valley where the trees first appear amidst the blackness of the hills, and the little brown stream entered upon the knowledge of the countryside as "a beck." It was not the river yet, just a beck of great boulders and deep pools, of miniature waterfalls and rapids, of wimpling shallows and wonderful gurgling deeps.

Where the transition occurs it is often difficult to determine. The beck begins to hear a rumor, as it were, of its name lower down. Perhaps another beck comes

along and it is then, as they move on together, that they become "the River." To those who know the River where it runs on silently into the sea, through some broad estuary, or where it mingles its waters with those of some other greater river, there is something peculiarly attractive about these early efforts. As one stands on the stream's first real stone bridge and looks down at the River as it swirls past the piers in the day of spate, it is a fit subject, for "an idle summer's moment," to talk of its other bridges and the roads they carry over the stream; of its fords, its shallows, and its stepping-stones. From bridges one goes on to villages, and the River at this village and the River at that form another series of pictures. So one travels back and forth, reviewing anew the whole valley, from the tumbling waters up in the hills to the broad, placid stream which passes through the great city or by the great port on its way to the sea. In these days, it is true, rivers have come to have many other meanings and significances, yet when these have justly passed into the limbo of things forgotten, the river will come into its own again as a treasured possession for those who know it well.

*"Meadows trim with daisies pied,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide;  
Towers and battlements it sees  
Bosom'd high in tufted trees."*

### Notes and Comments

THE office boy can cease from troubling. Lassigny has been taken after all by the French, although several days after it had been taken, on three several occasions, by his efforts, in conjunction with the printers. But he need not lose heart, there are innumerable Lassignys between the Allies and Berlin, and a possibility of several head lines for every one of them.

A STORY from the front, worthy of Aurelle in that delightful little book "Les Silences du Colonel Bramble," relates to a pig in a battle. It was during one of the German offensives that a British battalion was given a certain position to defend, which before had been well within the British lines. Fighting was in process when a message was received from the staff captain to the effect that a pig was straying in the neighborhood, and, if found, its whereabouts was immediately to be reported at brigade headquarters. The adjutant proved equal to the occasion. He replied: "The enemy referred to has been located at —. Scouts report that he has his tail well up and appears to be in no hurry to save his bacon."

It is announced pleasantly that Thomas A. Edison, Harvey Firestone, Edward N. Hurley, John Burroughs, Professor DeLoches, and Henry Ford are taking a vacation in the South, motoring by day from place to place, and camping out at night. It is no idle curiosity that prompts one to ask, in this connection, what kind of car they are using.

THE EVENING JOURNAL of Richmond, Va., in a generally complimentary reference to The Christian Science Monitor, finds occasion for criticism in the fact that this newspaper speaks of Sitting Bull "as a great warrior, whereas, of course, he was not a fighter, but a medicine man." The International Encyclopedia classifies Sitting Bull with Tohami, Kicking Bear, American Horse, Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse, and other of the great Sioux chiefs and fighters. In the "Life of Buffalo Bill" contained in "Heroes of the Plains," page 382, it is written: "All the Indians recognized in Sitting Bull the elements of a great warrior, one whose superior, perhaps, has never been known among any tribe; he combined all the strategic cunning of Tecumseh with the cruel, uncompromising hatred of Black Kettle, while his leadership was far superior to both." A man whose leadership was considered superior to that of Tecumseh and Black Kettle must certainly have been a warrior. The fact is, Sitting Bull was a fighter from his youth to the end. Nearly all the great Indian chiefs of the past were medicine men also. Our Virginia critic cannot be familiar with Sitting Bull's operations on the Rosebud and Little Big Horn. Sheridan, Crook, Terry, Gibbon, and of course poor Custer, all knew that medicine man and chief to be a terrible fighter.

Two months after Sedan a country was found in Europe to lift its voice on behalf of a stricken France. It was little Bohemia who, amidst the world's silence, declared that if Germany tore from France a part of her territory which, French in sentiment, wished to remain French, she would be committing a crime against the freedom of peoples. The courage which in 1870 expressed itself in so unequivocal a statement of political morality has, in these years of war, been manifested by Tzechs both within the frontiers of Bohemia and on the battlefronts of the East, South and West. But little is known of the reign of terror in Bohemia since the war began, but executions are placed anywhere between 30,000 and 60,000. This brave and martyred people has given a magnificent account of itself in the most desperate circumstances. In France, up to 1917, the Tzecho-Slovaks, 700 strong to begin with, had won 110 Croix de Guerre, 12 military medals, a cross of the Legion of Honor, and the red regimental fourragère. On the eastern front this is General Brusiloff's tragic testimony: "Forsaken at Tarnopol by our infantry, they fought in such a way as to deserve the admiration of the whole world." The Tzecho-Slovak's is one of the most thrilling records of the war.

VISITING cards as they are known in Egypt are very elaborate affairs, judging from the description of a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle of London. One of these cards had the name printed in the center both in Latin and in Arabic characters and the address below. In the right-hand corner, in gilt lettering, appeared the Spanish word "Felicidades," and in the opposite corner a gilt anchor and chain wreathed with pale blue forget-me-nots. The card, moreover, was bordered with lotuses. Another Egyptian's card had just the appearance of an ordinary English visiting card, except for the letters "P. T. O." Quite worth while doing so, for there on the back side were the cheery words "Keep smiling."